THE LITERARY DIGEST
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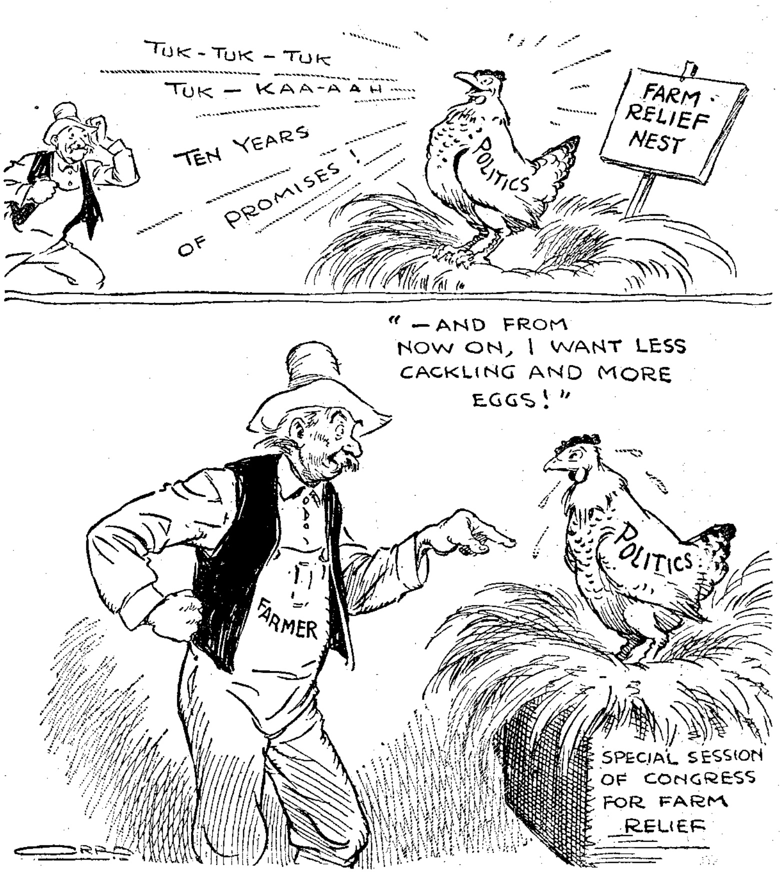
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

WILL THE FARM-RELIEF SCHEME RELIEVE THE FARMER?

PRESIDENT HOOVER knows just as well as anybody that the farmer is not going to be relieved all at once, even if Congress passes a relief measure along the lines seen in the President's message and in the bills now being considered in the special farm-relief session of the Seventy-first Congress, several farm-belt dailies observe. Of course, the mere passage of a law "will not instanter kill off the corn-borer, abolish late frosts, wipe out overproduction, and give the public a bigger appetite," remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which further adds that even if the authorities at Washington succeed in preparing a practical remedy for agricultural ills, "the farmer must be prepared for a considerable period of convalescence before he is discharged from the hospital." Other papers in agricultural States agree that the farm-relief program will take effect only slowly if it takes effect at all. For, as the Democratic Nashville *Tennessean* notes, "there are those who doubt the efficacy of legislation in an emergency of this kind." And we find representative farm-belt papers like the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* in Missouri, the Sioux Falls *Argus-Leader* in South Dakota, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* in Minnesota, the Sioux City *Journal* in Iowa, the Wichita *Eagle* in Kansas, and the Oklahoma City *Daily Oklahoman* all inclined to express hope rather than confidence that the Hoover farm-relief program will really bring relief. And yet, when the Administration program was made known through the publication of the President's message and the preliminary versions of farm-relief bills immediately after Congress opened, newspapers of all sections and of both great parties hailed as "sound" or "sensible" or "practical" or "intelligent" the policy of farm relief based upon an all-powerful Federal board using a fund of hundreds of millions of dollars by lending it to help market farm products, provide storage facilities, finance great stabilization corporations, and insure farmers' cooperative associations against price declines.


TUK-TUK-TUK
TUK — KAA-A-A-H
TEN YEARS OF PROMISES!
POLITICS
FARM RELIEF NEST
"— AND FROM NOW ON, I WANT LESS CACKLING AND MORE EGGS!"
FARMER
POLITICS
SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS FOR FARM RELIEF
ORR

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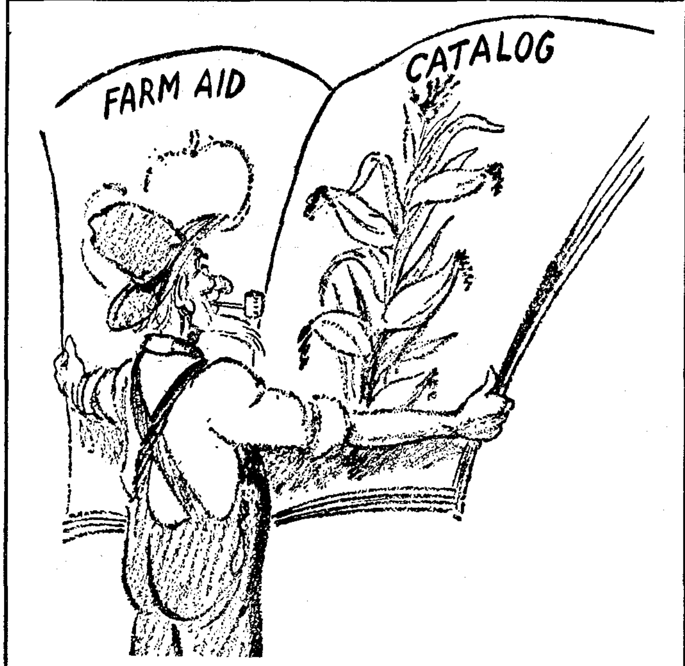
ON THE NEST AGAIN

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

In Congress we find a Republican Representative saying that this program "settles the farm issue," while a Democratic Senator mockingly quotes *Hamlet*—"Only words." Correspondents, noting the strong Republican majority and the Hoover strength in the House of Representatives, see little doubt that the Hoover program will go smoothly through the Lower House, but they feel that almost anything might happen in the Senate, where the rules allow unlimited talk, and the bringing up of any subject for legislation, and where there is strong sentiment for a "debenture" plan, a sort of export bounty on farm products taking the place of the old McNary-Haugen equalization fee. However, the New York *Telegram* (Ind.) makes the prediction that "tho the Senate is now disposed to insist on a debenture provision, Hoover probably will have his way in the end." Says the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

"In every major respect the farm legislation enacted will be what Mr. Hoover wants. A majority in each house of Congress is willing to stand aside and allow Mr. Hoover an almost free hand in devising and applying farm relief. He will be authorized to appoint a farm board invested with great discretionary powers. The farm board will consist of men capable of executing the policies which Mr. Hoover will evolve. They will be constantly responsible to him. During the next four years, and probably the next eight, Mr. Hoover will be in charge of farm relief, with broad authority to vary his tactics to suit the particular case. To as extreme a degree as is practical in time of peace, he will be the dictator of farm relief. The results of Mr. Hoover's administration of Mr. Hoover's own farm-relief law will serve to test the correctness of Mr. Hoover's diagnosis and prognosis of agricultural maladies, and the aptitude Mr. Hoover possesses for applying the remedies he deems efficacious."

After describing farm ills in his message at the opening of Congress, President Hoover stated that something could be done by further developing our waterways and revising the agricultural tariff. But beside this, he feels that his Administration "is pledged to create an instrumentality that will investigate" the causes of farm distress, "find sound remedies, and have the authority and resources to apply those remedies":



HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

"The pledged purpose of such a Federal Farm Board is the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more stable and more economic lines. To do this the board will require funds to assist in creating and sustaining farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies for a variety of purposes, such as the acquisition of adequate warehousing and other facilities for marketing; adequate working capital to be advanced against commodities lodged for storage; necessary and prudent advances to corporations created and owned by farmers' marketing organizations for the purchase and orderly marketing of surpluses occasioned by climatic variations or by harvest congestion; to authorize the creation and support of clearing-houses, especially for perishable products, through which, under producers' approval, cooperation can be established with distributers and processors to more orderly marketing of commodities and for licensing of handlers of some perishable products so as to eliminate unfair practises. Every penny of waste between farmer and consumer that we can eliminate, whether it arises from methods of distribution or from hazard or speculation, will be a gain to both farmer and consumer.

"There should be no fee or tax imposed upon the farmer. No governmental agency should engage in the buying and selling and price-fixing of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination. No activities should be set in motion that will result in increasing the surplus production, as such will defeat any plans of relief.

"The difficulties of agriculture can not be cured in a day; they can not all be cured by legislation; they can not be cured by Federal Government alone. Every effort of this character is an experiment, and we shall find from our experience the way to further advance. With the creation of a great instrumentality of this character, of a strength and importance equal to that of those which we have created for transportation and banking, we give immediate assurance of the determined purpose of the Government to meet the difficulties of which we are now aware, and to create an agency through which constructive action for the future will be assured."

In reporting its bill definitely outlining the duties of the proposed Farm Board and the purposes to which a fund of $500,000,000 is to be devoted, the House Agriculture Committee said:

"This program avoids the difficulties on which past legislation has been wrecked.

"It is so clearly constitutional that we feel it unnecessary to attach a brief to that effect. It offers no subsidy, direct or indirect. The Government is not placed in business. There is no hint of price-fixing or arbitrary price elevation. It requires no elaborate machinery and creates no powerful bureaucracy It imposes no tax upon the farmers. It contains no economic unsoundness.

"It does propose to furnish temporarily the capital upon which agriculture can organize to own and control its own business; without assuming control over the farmer, it embraces all agriculture; it offers the maximum help the Government can give; it contemplates the stabilization of prices."

Taking together the Hoover message and the House farm bill, the Spokane *Chronicle* (Rep.) in the Far West declares that we have been offered "a direct guide to satisfactory solution" of the farm problem. This program, says *The Spokesman-Review* (Rep.) of the same city, "will not satisfy all the farmers; it will not be satisfactory to some politicians, and these will go on trying to inflame farm discontent; but it will impress favorably the great majority of the farmers of the United States." The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) finds in the Hoover message something which Congress can develop so as to "give to the farmer that equality of opportunity which is his real need." It seems to the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) that "the proposed Federal farm board is the sort of instrumentality to which all signs point." In a Southern agricultural State which went for Hoover last fall, the Houston (Texas) *Chronicle* (Dem.) hails the establishment of "an agency with so much authority and so much financial backing that it should be able to get results for agricultural improvement in the nation." In one of the great grain States of the Northwest the Fargo *Forum* asks whether any of the critics of the Administration can say that the farm-board suggestion "is not a sound, practical, far-reaching plan?"

"Isn't this stabilization board, clothed with broad powers and given ample funds, the most effective scheme that can be proposed at this time? Isn't it wise to provide such a board which shall devote its entire time to studying plans for meeting economic problems instead of artificially stimulating the farming industry by an equalization fee, or the debenture, which is nothing more than a substitute for this fee?"

In agricultural Kansas the Emporia *Gazette* (Rep.) admits that no single piece of legislation can solve the farm problem—"many things enter into the farmers' sad situation which must be worked out in time"—but this bill "is a good bill." "The farmer is hobbled by his calling," but this half-billion-dollar appropriation, continues the Kansas paper, will "help him cut the hobbles." The new relief program, explains the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), lays a foundation, not a superstructure; that superstructure the farm-board "can rear in the light of the experience it must acquire as it goes along." In another Western farm State, the Helena (Mont.) *Independent* (Dem.) is more interested in the brief reference made by the President to waterways—"a comprehensive development of inland waterways to reduce the cost of moving farm crops from the fields to the primary markets of the world is of first importance, and the President justly urges this work, knowing it to be the key-stone of any sound and permanent farm-relief program."

Still, there are editorial worries about such an all-powerful Federal farm board. "How will it use its power?" asks the Asheville *Citizen* (Dem.). The wisdom of this grant of power can be conceded only with the understanding that the board will "always be made up of men of good judgment and business ability," argues the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.). The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) insists in several successive editorials that we can not get away from politics—"no question ever turned over to a political board has ever been removed from politics." And the

Houston *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.) finds it "hard to understand how a Federal board can be set up, given a working fund of several hundreds of millions of Federal money and extremely weighty powers and instructed to solve the farm-relief problem by a score of different methods; and how at the same time the Government can be 'removed from the business of agriculture.'" And this warning to the farmer comes from *The Wall Street Journal:*

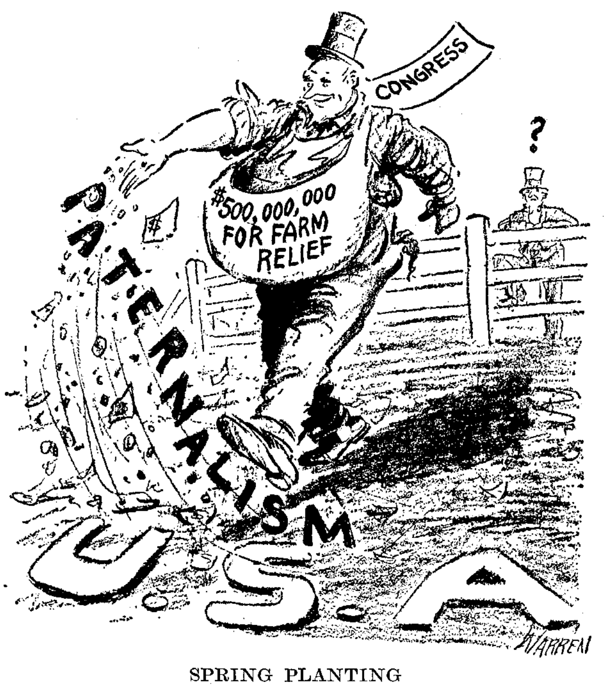
"If that new regulatory board is to be like the Federal Reserve Board in Washington or the Interstate Commerce Commission, the farmer may well shiver. If the Farm Board treats the farmer as the Reserve Board treats the banks or the I. C. C. the railroads, with equal irresponsibility, the farmer will be well out of the frying-pan but into the fire."

That "the Hoover remedy leaves agriculture the victim of outrageous discrimination," is the conclusion of the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.). Says the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.):

"It is noteworthy that on the very day President Hoover delivered his first official message on farm-relief and the tariff, announcement was made at Topeka, Kansas, that farmers of that State hold 50,000,000 bushels of their 1928 wheat crop unsold, and face the predicament of having a large part of one year's crop on hand just as they start harvesting another. Mr. Hoover makes it plain how such a situation as that in Kansas comes about, but there is nothing in what he says to indicate that the Government can cure it."

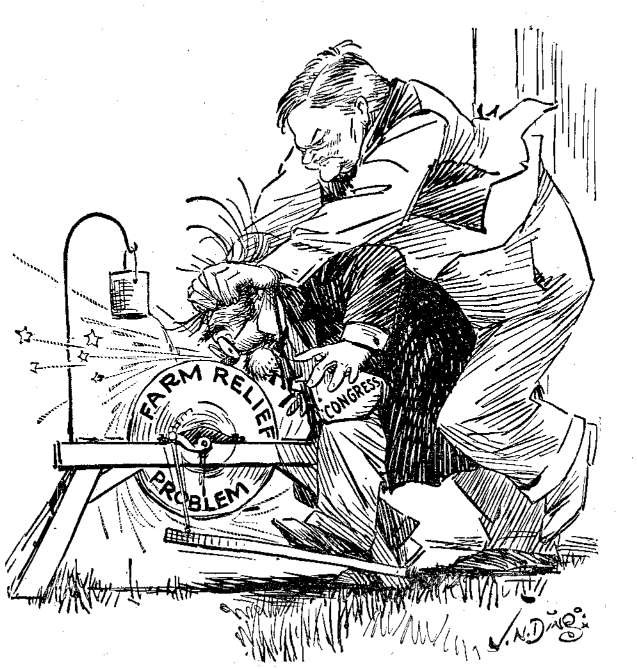
"Cold and in some instances resentful," are farm organization leaders in Washington who contemplate the Hoover message and the House bill, according to O. M. Kile, who writes the "How Things Look to the Farmer" dispatches. Representatives of cooperatives are said to complain that this program "will sell us into bondage to a farm board that might be unfriendly." "If Mr. Hoover and the Congress really want to give 'equality for agriculture' they can adopt the simple, easy, export-debenture plan favored by a majority of the Senate committee on agriculture, farm folks here feel," continues this writer.

From quite a different angle the Washington *Post* (Ind.) observes that "many old-fashioned citizens will gasp when they begin to comprehend the immense scope of the proposed government aid to agriculture and the undeniable tendency toward socialism that is manifested in the proposed legislation." But the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) speaks for several newspapers when it comes to the conclusion that this measure "represents both the determination of the country to maintain the farm and the willingness of the public to pay the price of its maintenance."



SPRING PLANTING

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.



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EXCEPT IN A PURELY ADVISORY CAPACITY, THE PRESIDENT EXPECTS TO REMAIN IN THE BACKGROUND

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

The farm-debenture idea which has become a point of controversy in Washington and which is mentioned neither in the Hoover message nor the House bill, is described by the correspondents as nothing other than a payment of an export bounty on agricultural exports. As J. F. Essary explains in the Baltimore *Sun:*

"For every bushel of wheat exported and every bale of cotton a certain sum in the nature of a bounty will be allowed. In the case of wheat it will probably be 21 cents a bushel, or one-half the present duty on wheat, and in the case of cotton it will probably be 2 cents a pound.

"At least these figures have been suggested and generally agreed to. Thus the exporter of 1,000 bushels of wheat would receive a receipt or certificate calling for $210, which would be good for its face value in the payment of customs duties. The holder, however, would have to sell it to importers desiring to pay customs duties, and he would therefore have to sell it at a slight discount, or there would be no incentive for the importer to buy it. Without getting it at a discount he might as well pay out his own money.

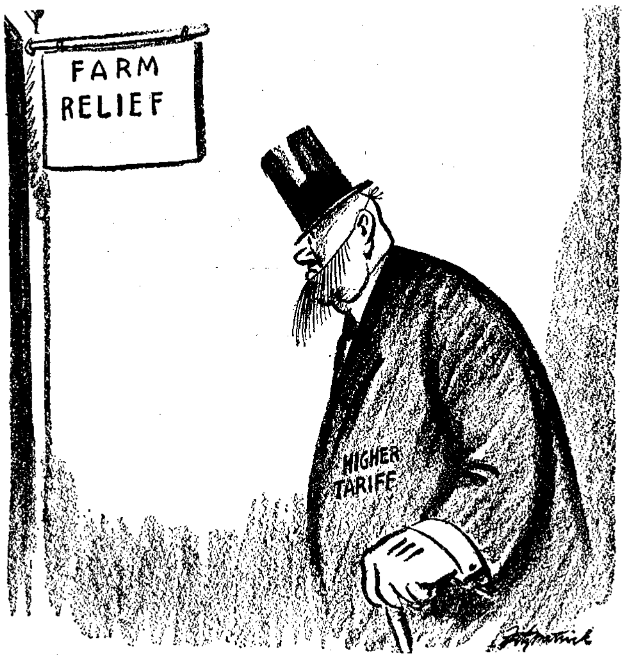
"The money paid to the farmer through this export debenture comes out of the Treasury indirectly, because it keeps that amount of money from being paid into the Treasury in the form of customs duties. The cost of the plan to the Treasury yearly, figured on the average crops of the last five years, has been given by experts as about $140,000,000."

The great virtue of the debenture plan in the eyes of its friends, says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), "is that it may be expected to achieve results without the conscious cooperation of the farmers themselves," whereas "the President's plan depends entirely upon the cooperation of the farmers." As the New York *World* understands it:

"The advocates of the debenture plan claim that it eliminates the complicated machinery necessary for the administration of the equalization fee; that it puts the farmer on a par with the manufacturer as regards the tariff, and that without some such arrangement tariff protection can not be given to the producers of commodities which are exported in large quantities. Its critics maintain that an export bounty, if constitutional, would quickly defeat its purpose by stimulating overproduction, and that the equalization fee at least provided a check against such a tendency with its provisions for charging any losses from the export marketing against the producers benefited."

MR. HOOVER'S ACID TEST OF TARIFF PROTECTION

SOUTHERN PRAISE of President Hoover's general tariff policy is the striking novelty in press comment throughout the country on his first message to Congress. True enough, such commendation is limited, just as Mr. Hoover's proposals carefully specify some "limited" changes in protective tariff schedules and administration. It is Mr. Hoover's plan of readjusting tariffs according to the needs of industries that suffer from slackness and unemployment, rather than a general boosting of duties, that several leading Southern papers make their text for approving editorials. This is not the customary "protective tariff chatter," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal;* "it rings more like the voice of Grover Cleveland than of William McKinley. Mr. Hoover is no more inclined to go beyond the difference in labor costs between this and another competing country in protecting American industries than Mr. Cleveland was. That done, it appears to be Mr. Hoover's idea, as it was Mr. Cleveland's, that management and salesmanship must do the rest." *The Courier-Journal's* first impression is that "we have a new kind of President," presenting "just such a paper as he would read to an association devoted to scientific research"; and "one will look in vain in the text itself, or between the lines, for purely political matter." Similarly the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* finds the message "concise and well argued," and declares that "Congress could do a worse thing than follow its guidance" not only with respect to farm relief, but tariff revision. Yet the *Times-Picayune*, like many other commentators, forecasts "instant and strong opposition" to the Hoover test by industries which can not meet his test and yet are demanding higher protective duties for themselves.



THE GATE CRASHER

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

In his message President Hoover declares that, on the whole, the present tariff of 1922 has worked well, but economic changes call for some readjustment of schedules and administration. Then he proposes his "test":

> "It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is, in the main, whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years, and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry.
>
> "It is not as if we were setting up a new basis of protective duties. We did that seven years ago. What we need to remedy now is whatever substantial loss of employment may have resulted from shifts since that time."

Employment is further a standard measurement of a broad national policy in relation to foreign trade, according to the Hoover protective doctrine, for his message continues:

> "No discrimination against any foreign industry is involved in equalizing the difference in costs of production at home and abroad and thus taking from foreign producers the advantages they derive from paying lower wages to labor. Indeed, such equalization is not only a measure of social justice at home, but by the lift it gives to our standards of living we increase the demand for those goods from abroad that we do not ourselves produce. In a large sense, we have learned that the cheapening of the toiler decreases rather than promotes permanent prosperity because it reduces the consuming power of the people.
>
> "In determining changes in our tariff we must not fail to take into account the broad interests of the country as a whole, and such interests include our trade relations with other countries. It is obviously unwise protection which sacrifices a greater amount of employment in exports to gain a less amount of employment from imports."

Mr. Hoover believes the flexible-tariff principle is most important to maintain; he recommends reorganization of the Tariff Commission, with better salaries for competent men, and an improved system by which changes can be recommended to the President accurately and speedily instead of incurring the delays which defeat the very purpose of practical flexibility. Another administrative betterment desired is a sounder basis for the Treasury Department's valuation of foreign goods in assessing ad valorem duties.

Washington correspondents report that only about 15 per cent. of the present rates are scheduled to be readjusted under the Administration bills, and those mostly confined to upward revision on agricultural items. Yet Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, a leading Republican member of the Finance Committee, openly insists that any revision "must be general," it "can not be restricted to the agricultural schedule, nor to two or three favored schedules," and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> "The vast textile industries around Philadelphia have been seriously hit, and much of the trouble is due to inadequate protection. The President's test, therefore, would surely include such interests, both here and elsewhere, in the scope of protective legislation. Indeed a tariff bill that did not meet this situation would be a farce."

Noteworthy, however, is the complete backing of the Hoover program issued to the press by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, as follows:

> "President Hoover, with characteristic clarity and brevity, has defined the need of tariff revision and administrative reform in rate adjustment to meet continuing change in conditions of foreign and domestic competition. Commercial preparedness demands a flexible means of adapting our protective policy to any economic menace to American social standards or our capacity for steady employment at our established wage levels. Every large nation has established machinery for this purpose within recent years. A flexible tariff operating under a policy clearly defined by the Congress and administered by the Executive with the aid of a highly qualified fact-finding commission, provides the only practical means of achieving the President's recommendation. A static tariff is impractical in a dynamic industrial world.
>
> "His proposal to substitute domestic for foreign valuation where the latter is unreliable or uncheckable is no less applicable to administrative rate adjustment than to Treasury duty assessment."

Commending Republican papers throughout the country give comparatively slight immediate attention to the general tariff recommendations in the message. The New York *Herald Tribune* typically points out the "admirable restraint in statement and clarity in reasoning" of the message as a whole, and

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What country is the most active center of the slave trade? (p. 13).
2. What lively daughter of a former President said "Mr. Gann's place is in the home"? (p. 39).
3. How did the poinsettia get its name? (p. 25).
4. What is described as Ireland's "national suicide"? (p. 17).
5. Who is said to be the first American to enter Afghanistan by airplane? (p. 48).
6. What is declared our most prolific source of crime? (p. 26).
7. How many kinds of cold is it possible to catch? (p. 20).
8. On what issue has the United States joined the League of Nations? (p. 13).
9. Why is it correct in Washington for the British Ambassador to have precedence over the Prince of Wales? (p. 46).
10. How many men, women, and children leave the country's jails every year? (p. 26).
11. What U. S. Cabinet officer offers a plan for avoiding the Anti-Trust Law? (p. 12).
12. What country is said to be burdened with Europe's largest and costliest Army? (p. 18).
13. How did Rodin describe the human head? (p. 23).
14. How many Siamese aviators and airplane mechanics were there in the World War? (p. 58).
15. What State University ousted some of its professors because of a sex questionnaire circulated among the students? (p. 27).
16. What are the disadvantages of high heels? (p. 22).
17. Who has been called the "Mussolini of Asia"? (p. 56).
18. What country is the best customer of the United States? (p. 15).
19. How many human beings are held in actual slavery today? (p. 13).
20. Is Christianity or Mohammedanism making the greater headway? (p. 28).
21. What American President abolished precedence and inaugurated a pell-mell scramble for places? (p. 47).
22. How are airplanes employed in exterminating the boll-weevil? (p. 60).
23. What is the meaning of the expression "Get culture quick"? (p. 24).
24. How can manufacturers make their products less smelly? (p. 21).
25. What habit creates an enormous fire hazard? (p. 22).

summarizes the revision proposals after discussing farm-relief measures. The Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* finds the Hoover message "notable not only for his own constructive views," but also "as a reflection of the ripening judgment of the public," since the so-called "Tariff of Abominations" of 1922 has admittedly "worked well" and "is a sound basis from which to proceed with scientific revision where necessary." "Revision, Limited and Quick," the New York *Evening Post* calls for in an editorial close-up of the situation:

> "Prospects of any general revision will upset business. We do not need it.
>
> "Republicans especially should understand this. It is their duty to uphold the historic contention of their party that a tariff built by its friends means prosperity.
>
> "Even the Democrats are seeking a differential formula along these lines. They are no longer fighting for free trade or tariff for revenue only. Following Smith's lead in the recent campaign they are for some kind of a protective tariff; they disagree only on whether they ought to consider any new rates 'prohibitive.'
>
> "With even the opposition in this frame of mind, Congress ought to give the country limited revision, and give it quickly. We don't doubt that the House will show the Senate an excellent lead in this respect."

In the independent press including papers of Democratic leanings the Hoover limitation test stirs up considerable commotion. The Chicago *Daily News* concludes:

> "Mr. Hoover has modified the surprizing view of the flexible tariff and the Federal Tariff Commission which he exprest in his letter of acceptance. He now favors the strengthening of that useful agency as well as provisions designed to make the work of the commission more effective and beneficial than in the past. His ideas regarding the principle and method of tariff revision by Congress at the present session are sound and progressive."

The tariff-revision problem is perhaps more ticklish for the Administration than farm-relief, observes the Washington *Star:*

> "It must hold a course which will carry it safely between the Scylla of inadequate protection for American products on the one hand and the Charybdis of destruction of American foreign trade on the other. The whole world is watching the course Congress and the President will pursue with regard to the tariff. The President has let it be known in clear tones that there is to be no blanket upward revision of the tariff, with enormously high rates. The tariff bill is to be in reality a mere supplement of the existing law, with an adjustment of rates particularly designed to aid the farmers and certain manufacturers who have need of further protection."

The Washington *Post* urges, "now that the Democratic party is committed to the principle of protection to Americans, there is no excuse for playing politics in Congress in dealing with the tariff. Make protection unanimous and universal!" Further we read:

> "Perhaps it is too much to expect a change to American valuation [for assessing duties]. Assuming that foreign valuations are to stand, Congress should not hesitate to increase tariff rates where American commodities are subjected to ruinous foreign competition. The United States belongs to Americans, and they have a right to monopolize their own market—every one of them, in all branches of production, agriculture included. Concessions to foreigners at the expense of any set of American citizens are an injury to all America and should not be tolerated."

The tariff as a remedy is open to criticism, both in theory and from experience, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, nevertheless—

> "The President is to be commended for his stand against wholesale tariff increases, tho his admission that certain new industries now need additional protection will probably open the way for every sort of fantastic claim to youth and helplessness by industries which can always use a convenient boost in the duties. The 'broad interests of the country as a whole' and 'our trade relations with other countries' are appreciated less by these gentry than they are by Mr. Hoover. He will hear more from them hereafter."

The President presents a new idea in tariff tinkering when he "talks of employment rather than profits," comments the Newark *Evening News*, which finds in his message promise of "an administration full of action." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) declares that "tariff revision upward should be limited, and much more than the President proposes," and considers the proposed reorganization of the tariff commission desirable. The Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) maintains that the significant part of Mr. Hoover's tariff program is his declaration against upward revision; "apparently, the tariff scepter has passed from Pennsylvania." The New York *Times* (Dem.), which considers that Mr. Hoover is less explicit and sure-footed on general revision than on the farm experiment, says:

> "A limited tariff revision is a restriction of favors. But many angry Republicans will declare that such favors have been bought and paid for and that it is unfair to hold them back. The President may yet discover that it is better to meet a bear robbed of her whelps than a Republican campaign contributor robbed of his tariff rates."

BARRING OUT NATURALIZED CANADIANS

"ASTOUNDING" is the word used by the Toronto *Globe* to characterize the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, which forbids naturalized Canadians to go on commuting daily across the boundary line in order to work in Detroit, Buffalo, and other American cities. *The Globe's* view, the Detroit *Free Press* thinks, is fairly representative of Canadian feeling on the subject, and it adds that "the evil effect of destroying the friendly feeling now existing between the two countries" is likely to be "far more serious than the effect of Canadian commuting on the American labor market."

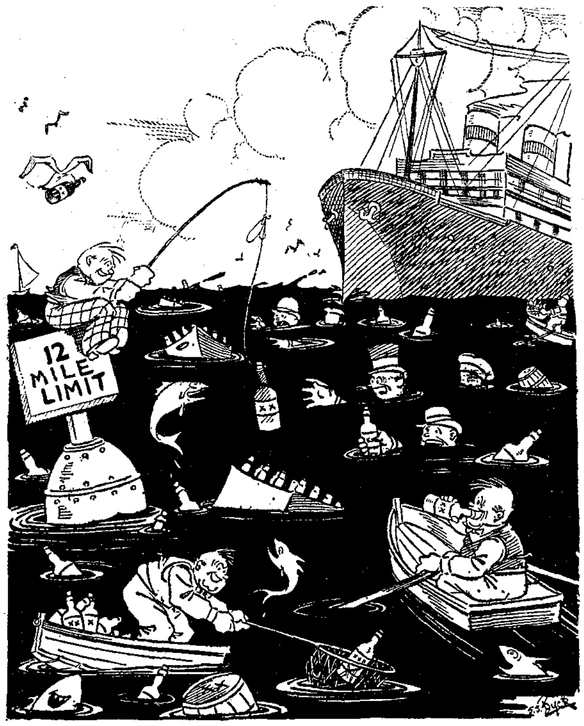
The Labor Department order that originated this issue two years ago, according to the Detroit *News*, affected 15,000 workers in Detroit alone. When two naturalized Canadian citizens, Mary Cook and Antonio Danelon, appealed to the American courts, the Labor Department carried the issue up to the Supreme Court, declaring that unless the order was upheld, the entire restrictive immigration system might be wrecked. The two appellants, who were coming across the line daily to work at Niagara Falls, based their plea upon the "business" clause in the immigration act of 1924, and upon the Jay treaty with Great Britain, which has been supposed for more than a century to guarantee the right of citizens of either country to pass and repass the boundary. The Supreme Court has decided, however, that the war of 1812 abrogated the Jay treaty, that the main purpose of Congress in passing the immigration restriction laws was "to protect American labor against the influx of foreign labor," and that an alien crossing from Canada to labor for hire is not "a visitor for business" within the meaning of the act of 1924. Canada is especially disturbed, we are told, by the Court's belated discovery of the abrogation of the Jay treaty.

Many American editors view the decision with regret. The New York *Times* is sorry that "the original ruling of the Secretary of Labor, now affirmed, should ever have been made." In the opinion of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle:* "The feeling in many minds is that the ruling is contrary to the traditional open-door policy between Canada and this country, and that the irritation it may produce is not compensated for by the slight advantage that labor may gain."

On the other hand, the Manchester *Union* defends it on the ground that it is directed not against Canadians but against immigrants from quota countries who have been slipping across the border in evasion of the law. "It is estimated," says that paper, "that at a conservative figure 100,000 aliens enter the country each year over the north and south borders, in defiance of the quota requirements." The Toledo *Blade* approves of the new ruling because it will militate against "aliens who would earn their incomes in this country and spend most of their money in Canada." The Springfield *Republican* takes a similar view, while the Tacoma *Ledger* remarks: "The Supreme Court decision against naturalized Canadians is good so far as it goes, but in fairness to American labor it ought to extend a little farther."

WET AMERICAN SHIPS

HARDLY IS THE PROBLEM of Mrs. Gann's social precedence solved, and Texas Guinan acquitted, when the question of liquor on the *Leviathan* springs into paramountcy, remarks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, noting how "one great problem after another rises up to test the best minds of the nation." The announced decision of P. W. Chapman and Company, the new owners of the *Leviathan*, flagship of the United States Lines, to sell liquor to their passengers within the limits permitted by the letter of the law, is widely discust as an interesting straw in the winds of the Prohibition controversy. As some see it, in the *Leviathan's* decision to be frankly wet, the questions of Prohibition and of the fate of the American merchant marine are intertwined, since the handicap of dryness is said to put American ships at a great disadvantage in competing for the transatlantic passenger trade. Certain spokesmen for the drys, on the other hand, argue that the *Leviathan* will lose rather than gain passengers by "going wet." They further declare that the sale of intoxicating beverages on ships flying the American flag is contrary to the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment; and they talk of new legislation to make such sales illegal. The situation is discust in many of its angles by David Lawrence in the following Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington:



WHO SAID POOR FISH?

When the *Leviathan* reaches the twelve-mile limit, the liquor that remains will be thrown overboard.

—Byck in the Brooklyn *Times*.

> "Congress has it within its power to pass a law forbidding the sale of intoxicants on ships flying the American flag, but the question of whether it will be done or not depends on many things besides Prohibition. If, in other words, the issue is presented, it will not be a division of wets and drys at all, but a pro and con on the subject of putting legislative obstacles in the path of an American merchant-marine.
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> "Within the United States all hotels and cafés and establishments which previously dispensed liquor were put on an equal basis under Prohibition. The economic loss was distributed evenly. In the case of merchant shipping there is no power whereby the United States can compel foreign ships to cease serving liquor so as to equalize the competitive situation.
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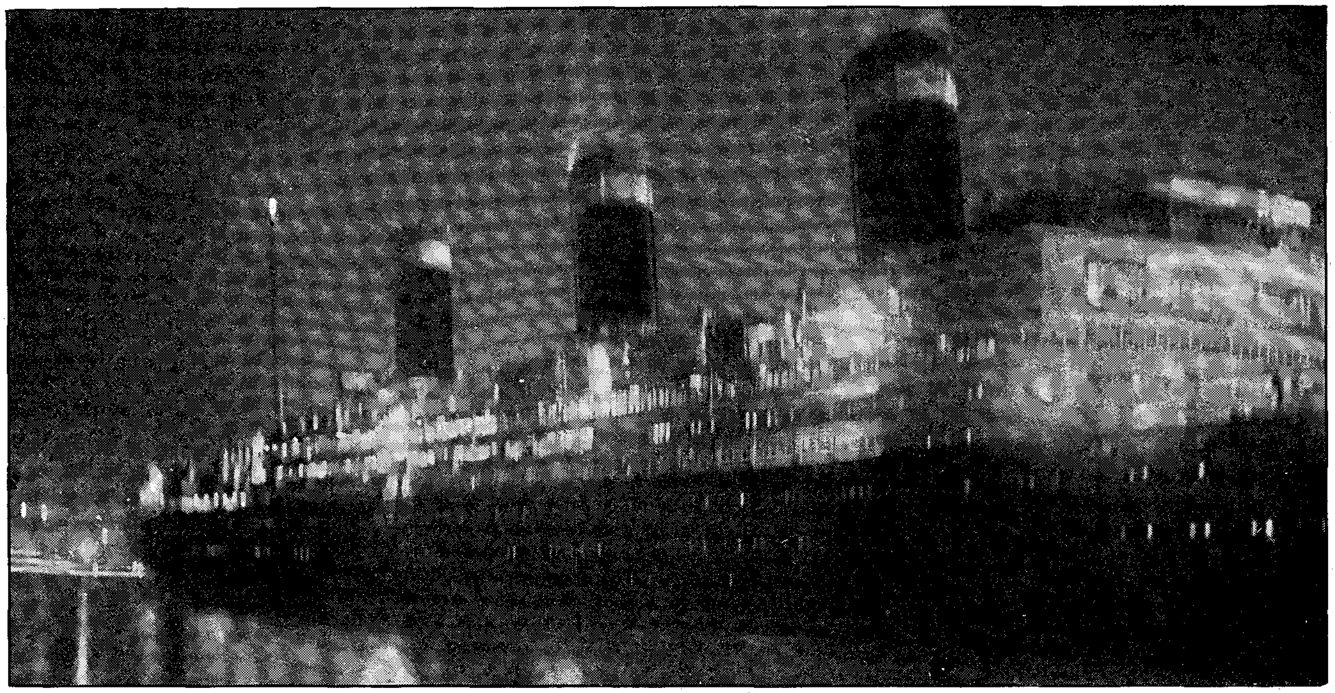
> "So it resolves itself into a matter of either persuading the foreign ship-owners not to sell liquor on the way to and from American ports, to which it is conceded they would not for a moment agree, or it means allowing the American ships to do as they are doing, namely, carry liquors on the journey from foreign ports to the United States. Even this is not equalizing competition, for on the eastward journey the foreign ships carry intoxicants and open their bars outside the three-mile limit. There is no law which would at present prevent American ships from stopping a few moments outside and picking up supplies from a ship placed there for that purpose."

When the *Leviathan's* new official wetness was first announced, on its transfer from government to private ownership, it was said that her medicinal liquor supply would be sold to her passengers for beverage purposes on her eastward voyages, while on her westward trip she would carry a complete assortment of wet goods the unconsumed surplus of which would be thrown overboard when she reached the twelve-mile limit. This alleged program has apparently undergone drastic revision, since dispatches report that on her trip to Europe under her new ownership the



P. & A. photograph

NOT SO "LIT UP" AS SUPPOSED. A NIGHT VIEW OF THE *LEVIATHAN* LEAVING NEW YORK

medicinal liquor stores were not touched, and the voyage was dry, except for such alcoholic supplies as the passengers could obtain from bootleg sources. As to the return trip, an Associated Press dispatch from Southampton quotes David Burke, general manager of the United States Lines, as saying:

"Wines only will be carried, and the quantity allowed on each west-bound trip will be determined by the number of passengers booked for the vessel. There will be a conference in London this week to decide upon the amount per head. The drinks will be served to passengers in their cabins, and to obtain them they will have to place an order with the chief steward, but once they have been served to them they will be able to consume them either in the smoking-room or the dining-room.

"We shall only be able to take on enough supplies at Southampton or Cherbourg for the west-bound trip, and, in order not to violate United States law, all we have on board when we reach the twelve-mile limit will have to be thrown overboard. We shall, therefore, have nothing for sale on the east-bound trip, and whatever is consumed will have to be brought aboard by the passengers themselves.

"As far as the ship's medical supply is concerned, this will only be dispensed in cases of real emergencies, and will not be given for any slight or imaginary ailment. We intend to adhere to this plan."

The *Leviathan's* change from official dryness to official dampness is based, we are told, on the ruling of Chief Justice Taft, in the Cunard case of 1923, that the Volstead Law "is not intended to apply to domestic vessels when outside the territorial waters of the United States." The ruling added, however, that it is within the power of Congress to pass a law forbidding the sale of liquor for beverage purposes on any ship sailing under the Stars and Stripes.

The reason given for the change of policy on the *Leviathan* and the other vessels of the United States Lines is that it is impossible for dry American ships to compete successfully with their wet European rivals for the transatlantic passenger traffic. According to an estimate by general manager Burke, quoted in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the effect of the *Leviathan's* becoming a wet ship will be to bring it from 15 to 20 per cent. more passengers." "In view of the fact that the new American merchant marine must be built around the United States Lines, which must face extremely active competition, the right to sell liquor to passengers becomes an important question," remarks the Washington *Post;* and in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* we read:

"It is probably safe to say that more liquor is consumed per capita on the North Atlantic than in any similar area in the world. Strange as it may seem, ocean-going voyagers, with water all around them, are still the most thirsty of mortals.

"Given this insatiable demand, the action of the Chapman lines in supplying liquors on the *Leviathan* was almost inevitable. Dryness is too severe a handicap to place upon a struggling merchant-marine that we are trying to nurse into full-grown manhood.

"To some this change of fare on the *Leviathan* will be a happy event—to others, anathema. But at least those who deplore the weakening of the moral fiber of American shipping companies can take refuge in the fact that it is a part of the price we must pay for our long-sought merchant-marine under the American flag."

On the other hand Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of the Methodist Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals, predicts that American tourists will desert the *Leviathan* because of its wetness; and Capt. Robert Dollar, veteran Pacific coast shipowner, who operates the largest fleet of vessels under the American flag, announces that his ships are both dry and profitable. As quoted by James Edward Duffy, Marine Editor of the New York *Telegram*, Captain Dollar says:

"I'd fire any officer on one of my ships who drank whisky. I don't like it. I never liked it, and I have found that those traveling on our vessels don't worry about it. They can't get any from the medicine chest, unless the doctor insists they must have it. We carry only a few bottles, and that's all we need.

"This question of selling liquor on ships is all a matter of opinion. I don't like to talk about it, but we have done very well without it on our boats, so well, in fact, that our foreign competitors have accused me of hogging all the business.

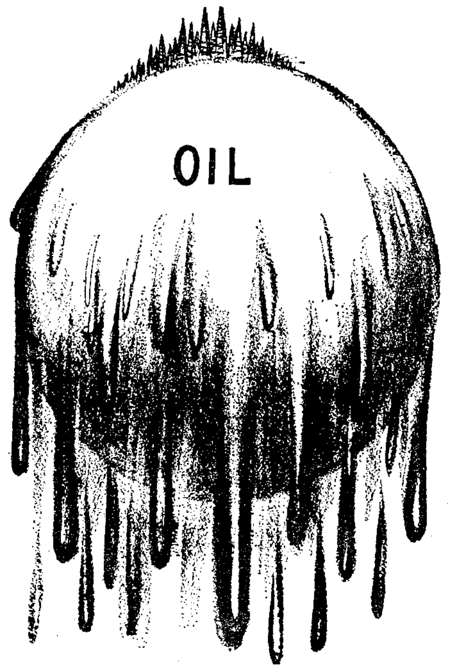
"We have two British flag passenger lines and the same number of Japanese lines to compete with between American ports and the Orient, and from there on we have direct competition with twelve of the most powerful foreign lines on the seas. They don't bother me.

"I have demonstrated in my own case that I can run American ships, and run them profitably, without selling liquor aboard. Our passengers come from all walks of life. Those who travel as tourists around the world are the wealthy.

"They are as satisfied to be on a dry ship, as is the commercial man and the missionary going to the Orient. We have our trouble, but it is finding space for those who want to travel on our dry ships."

OILING THE GEARS OF OIL-CONSERVATION

THE RATHER INTRIGUING SPECTACLE of the oil magnates, the Secretary of the Interior and the State governments conspiring together to get around the Anti-Trust Law is afforded an observant and sympathetic press as they read Secretary Wilbur's new scheme for choking off our disastrous oversupply of oil. When the oil people wanted to check the flood of production by agreement among themselves, our readers will recall, Washington refused to O. K. the plan, and it looked as if any such friendly efforts within the trade might get them into trouble. Even our best minds seemed stumped. At that moment, however, Secretary Wilbur came to the fore with a plan that meets the approval of Chairman Holmes of the Petroleum Institute's committee. Let the chief oil-producing States, says the Secretary, in effect, frame a pact, or treaty, as the Constitution provides, to conserve oil-production, and thus do in a legal way what might be illegal if done in another manner. This method of getting by threatening Federal snags through permissible State negotiation of treaties, strikes Washington correspondents as ingenious, to say the least. Indeed, "there is a certain piquancy," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "in the fact that a Cabinet official suggests a resort to this little-used treaty power for the purpose of avoiding the fangs of a law which was once a favorite weapon with Federal administrations—the anti-trust act." Whether this latest official move made by the Chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board proves practicable or not, there is general agreement in the press with correspondent David Lawrence that it shows that "the Federal Government has every desire to cooperate with the oil industry, and believes that there are lawful methods of solving the surplus problem."



THE DELUGE
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

For the Oil Conservation Board, Dr. Otis G. Smith, the head of the Geological Survey, is being sent to confer with governors of the leading oil-production States concerning the proposed interstate compact. In letters to governors of Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho, Secretary Wilbur points out that the Interior Department's policy regarding prospecting and production on public lands handles permits to lessees on a conservation basis. His new proposal of an interstate compact is described at length in a letter to Chairman Holmes of the Petroleum Institute Committee. Regulation of drilling operations rather than temporarily closing off production is the most effective way to prevent wastes in the long run, as the Oil Board analyzes the problem, and State authorities have the sole legal power for such action. The letter concludes:

"The problem appears to the board, therefore, due to the legal inhibitions, to be one in the real solution of which action must be secured from the different States. The board recognizes that individual State action without coordination would not cover the question, but with view to bringing about such a program and its coordination, the board believes it would be worth while to renew discussion with the State authorities of three or four principal oil-producing States, particularly to learn if it is not possible for them to enter upon an interstate compact under the provisions of the Constitution authorizing such compacts to which the Federal Government through congressional action would be a party.

"The character of such a compact would need much consideration, but it could well comprise creating a joint board for the purposes of constructive conservation and thus secure the nation from the very real peril that will lie in the reckless exhaustion of our oil resources.

"The Board believes that the above suggestion, if it can be consummated on constructive lines, should extend the life of our oil resources and give greater stability to the industry, should vastly increase the returns to those States, and at the same time should protect the consumer."

Chairman Holmes tells the press that the Board's action "should be of real help in working out a definite program"; it will be promptly considered by the Petroleum Institute's committee, with expectations that the outcome eventually will not differ fundamentally from the plan on which the industry is working through regional committees.

On the whole the Wilbur plan seems to offer the most promise, according to the New York *World*, which points out, as many other papers do, that "there are now three courses which the oil industry may pursue":

"It may seek an amendment of the Anti-Trust Act, which will give some Federal agency authority to sanction curtailment by agreement among the producers; or in lieu of such agreements it may seek curtailment by cooperation with the State Governments, as the Conservation Board now recommends; or it may go ahead with its original plan and leave it to the courts to pass on the legality."

Only an effort to negotiate an interstate treaty can answer the question of its feasibility, says the Springfield *Republican*, altho it has a sound constitutional basis:

"A similar compact for the Boulder Dam project has been attempted and made fairly if not completely successful. Complete failure attended the effort a few years ago to bring New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey into a hydroelectric power compact. The selfishness of local interests in the several States is hard to overcome by emphasizing the common welfare and, consequently, interstate treaties are rarely consummated."

The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* frankly urges that the oil industry proceed with the plan of a temporary arrangement to limit production regardless of what attitude the industry "may choose to assume toward the Administration's permanent plan of an interstate compact." The latter "may take years":

"If the industry, despite the Oil Conservation Board's disapproval, resolves to proceed with its limitation plan, the enormous overproduction of oil this year may be materially checked. If the industry discards its plan and decides to adopt the Administration's plan instead, there can be little hope of a limitation this year. For to negotiate an interstate compact which would protect the rights of each oil-producing State, and to guide that compact safely through the fire of adverse criticism arising from political and other considerations in each of those States, and to obtain approval of that compact by the legislative houses of those States, is a task requiring long and patient endeavor."

The "other side" of the question is given in a pamphlet that is being sent out broadcast by W. Scott Heywood, an independent oil producer of Jennings, Louisiana. Mr. Heywood bitterly attacks the big oil companies, claims that the so-called "overproduction" is really due to our imports of foreign oil, and advocates a tariff on oil as a cure. Our domestic production, he says, is less than our consumption and exports, so that he holds there is in fact no such overproduction as represented.

WE JOIN THE LEAGUE—IN WAR ON SLAVERY

TO ABOLISH SLAVERY, the Senate of the United States for the first time agrees to back a treaty-program originated by the League of Nations, and even goes further than some of the other signatories in declaring opposition to all "forced labor," except by convicted criminals. This news comes back to us from Geneva, whence American press correspondents dispatch word that at last the League gets its first imprint of the Great Seal of the United States under its roof. And since that seal has the American eagle imbedded in it, the New York *Times* leads in rejoicing over "The Eagle in the Dovecote." To *The Times* this precedent of cooperation with the League members as independent associates, if not as allies, is "of even greater import" than the beneficent results of the treaty for peoples affected. Slight press attention was given to the ratification of the League's slavery convention, which was signed and sealed in the last days of the Coolidge Administration. But the arrival of the official document at the Palace of the League of Nations not only raises hopes among advocates of further American cooperation with the League, but renews interest in the international war on slavery and near-slavery which still exist much more widely than many know.

It is estimated that four or five million human beings are yet in bondage in various parts of the world; in Abyssinia the proportion of slaves is said to be one in five of the population, and in parts of China one in 150; slave importation to Arabia rates 2,000 a year, according to data furnished to League headquarters. The most notable progress reported by the League during the past year was the freeing of 200,000 natives of Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa next to Liberia, a British protectorate, on January 1, 1928.

Near-slavery—compulsory labor—in the backward continent of Africa during mining and other development by the Powers has been marked at times by an estimated mortality as high as 40 per cent. The International Labor Conference of the League next month lists "forced labor" as one of its chief topics, and a 320-page preliminary report and draft-questionnaire has been prepared for discussion. In mandated territories of Africa and elsewhere this problem may be acute, because the slavery convention permits forced labor even by private employers for a "transitional" period. Our ratification carries one reservation, namely, that "compulsory or forced labor may only be exacted for public purposes."

In the League slavery convention, which was adopted at Geneva, September 25, 1926, and opened to non-member States as well, slavery is defined as "the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised" and the defined "slave trade" includes "every act of trade or transportation in slaves." The signatories undertake in all territories under their "sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage" (a) "to prevent and suppress the slave trade" and (b) "to bring about progressively and as soon as possible, the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms." In other articles agreement is pledged to assist each other, to refer interpretations or disputes to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and to make annual reports. What may be termed the "near-slavery" article pledges signatories "to all take necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labor from developing into conditions analogous to slavery," specifying that such labor may be exacted only for public purposes, except, however, in territories where conditions require progressively putting an end to the practise, and the transitional provisions call for work of exceptional character, adequate remuneration and non-removal of laborers from their usual place of residence.

The United States is the twenty-seventh nation to complete official ratification up to March, 1929. Others are Austria, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Haiti, Irak, Italy, Latvia, Monaco, The Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curacao), Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden.

It appears that slavery in some form existed in territories for which seventeen European governments were responsible when from 1924 to 1926 the League Slavery Commission, seeking a "minimum standard," found plenty of debt-slavery, adoptions, the purchase of girls by dowry, and many other devices of the bootleggers in the slave trade. To avoid evils of sudden emancipation in India and elsewhere a "permissive" period of progress may intervene during which, for example, a slave may have the right to assert freedom, but it will not be a legal crime if both master and slave wish to continue that relationship. On forced labor the objectives are limitation to "essential public works or services," notably in African colonies, and the reduction of peonage for private profit reported in South American countries. During 1927 League reports show diminished slave raiding in the Sudan, the official abolition of slavery in Kalat (Baluchistan), and Burma (with compensation to masters of 5,000).

Abyssinia, admitted to the League in 1923 on condition that slavery be abolished, is still the most active center of the slave trade, despite King Ras Taffari's decree of the death penalty for slave holding. In the New York *Herald Tribune Magazine*. Robert B. Peck tells us that the Abyssinian trade persists as the perquisite of certain noble families in the feudal kingdom, and that mostly white men are behind the slave business. We read:

> "For years the Kenya Colony has been under great expense because of slave-hunting expeditions from Abyssinia, but within the last two or three years these are said to have fallen off greatly. Gradually, it is said, the Abyssinian slave business is shrinking. Some two or three thousand slaves actually have been freed.
>
> "However, in the district of which Abyssinia may be considered a part, which embraces both shores of the Red Sea and a good part of northern, central and eastern Africa, it was estimated in 1926 that 30,000 human beings were traded each year.
>
> "Many of them are Moslem blacks from the interior of Africa, and they may leave their homes nominally free, tho held in a kind of feudal serfdom, in the train of their master on a pilgrimage to Mekka. The expenses of the trip, however, may exceed the estimate of their master, and in order to return to his home in proper style he may be compelled to sell some of his retainers."

Tibet, Afghanistan, Hejaz and Morocco are listed by Mr. Peck as other places where slavery continues to exist, and he adds Persia and Southern China to the list of countries which have "officially" declared for abolition. We are reminded that "the Moslem World Congress held at Mekka in the summer of 1926 adopted a resolution denouncing slavery, particularly the enslavement of Moslems by other Moslems, and this, it is believed, eventually may do much to discourage the practise." Mr. Peck also reports that international missionary forces are determined that the development of commercial exploitation of Africa "shall proceed along less bloody lines than the development of the two Americas."

It may be added that the United States is quite skirt-free to sympathize and cooperate in international abolition of slavery. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1865 set our standard, which in terms applies to all places subject to our jurisdiction. Bulletin No. 236 of *International Conciliation*, Carnegie Endowment, states that the Thirteenth Amendment has been applied to the territory of Alaska, and legal authorities hold that it applies to the Philippine Islands. All legislation for these possessions incorporates the provision that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist, except for a crime-convicted party. The Jones Act granting autonomy prohibits concessionaires from employing forced contract labor, and, altho "peonage" is not defined in the law, the Philippine legislature has adopted sections of the United States Criminal Code for punishment of such crimes as slavery, involuntary servitude, and peonage.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

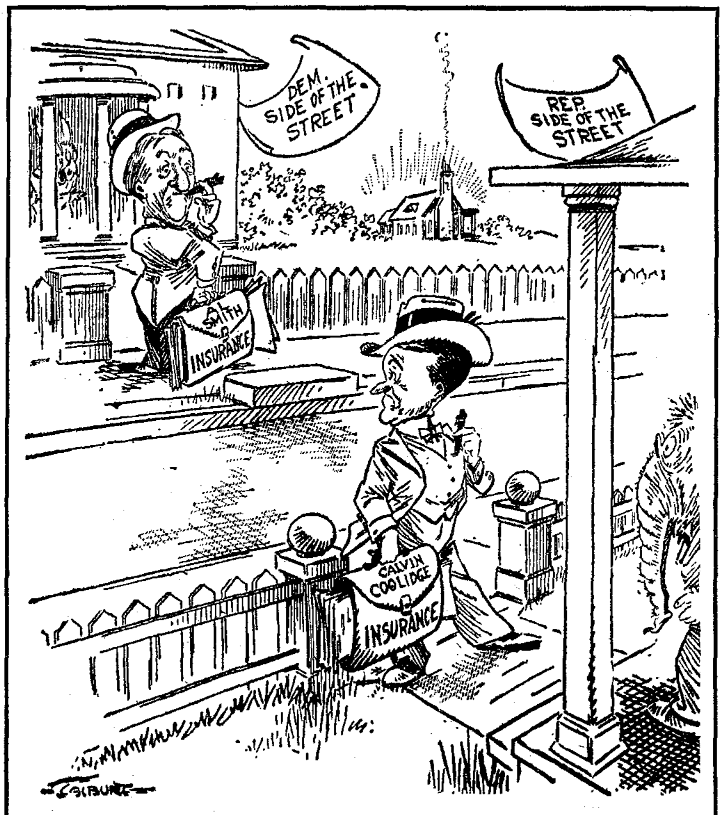
Lips that touch liquor have to be diplomatic.—*Dallas News.*

A really dependable market tip—asparagus.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

It is getting so governors are almost afraid to summon legislatures into session.—*Mobile Register.*

The wets may have had a friend in Smith, but just look what Jones did to them.—*Southern Lumberman.*

The amount collected this year from income taxes exceeds expectations. This means either our prosperity or our honesty was underestimated.—*Kay Features.*



ANOTHER CAMPAIGN GETS UNDER WAY

—Talburt in the New York *Telegram.*

Sculptor Would Restore Venus de Milo.—Head-line. Give the little girl a hand.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

It takes a stubborn dry to favor Prohibition as it is, and a stubborn wet to favor liquor as it is.—*The Pathfinder.*

Good news for the deprest sugar industry. The early strawberry States promise nearly 9,000,000 more quarts than a year ago.—*Boston Herald.*

A London banker says he would enjoy running a newspaper column for just one day. And what we could do to a bank in just an hour!—*New York Evening Post.*

When the supply of its product runs ahead of the demand a corporation establishes the five-day week on account of its keen interest in its employees' welfare.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Scientists have found that milk contains some of the chemical elements used in making fireworks. Maybe that's why the youngsters occasionally act the way they do.—*Marshall County (Minn.) Banner.*

Careful, district authorities. If Sinclair stays three months in the District jail, he'll own it.—*Tampa Tribune.*

It is a strange commentary that the head never begins to swell until the mind stops growing.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"Overproduction encourages people to make little use of what they have." This is especially true of laws.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

In short, our foreign policy is that we'll agree to go into the World Court if we can go in with our fingers crossed.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Some one estimates a jazz saxophonist must move his fingers 500 times a minute. We don't know how often his neighbors must move.—*Kay Features.*

A South American journalist says Americans aren't wanted down there. But a lot of them down there are wanted back home.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Maybe if you go to the police station and threaten to make wine out of the dandelions on your lawn, they'll send a cop out to pull them up.—*Kay Features.*

But even with the Michigan law repealed, we will still have instances of persons, the quality of bootleg being what it is, who give life-for-a-pint.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

An old saw is best if not too cutting but never dull.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

That's what it is to be the brother-in-law of a widower Vice-President.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

The old-time girl was usually a clinging vine. The modern girl is usually a rambler.—*Louisville Times.*

An orator is a man who can take a 300-word idea and blow it up to hold six thousand more.—*Toronto Star.*

Courting in automobiles is dangerous, says a police officer. Why specify automobiles?—*Indianapolis Star.*

It is typical of Colonel Lindbergh that he flies nonchalantly over a whole war to call on his fiancée.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Before the talkies came, the motion-picture double was usually a desperate daredevil. Now he is frequently a tenor.—*San Diego Union.*

Writer asks, What steps should the pedestrian take to protect his rights? Fast ones, but careful ones, brother.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

General Escobar has been named by the rebels provisional President of Mexico, which means, we take it, provided he can get it.—*Lynchburg News.*

A bandit entered a New York supper club the other night, and got away with $82. It is estimated that this was only about $27 less than he had when he went in.—*San Diego Union.*

It would be interesting to know how many millions of gallons of gasoline the people of this prosperous country consume per diem just driving around looking for parking places.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The only ambition in life a paper napkin has is to get down off a diner's lap and play on the floor.—*Kay Features.*

The chief objection to treating a guest like home folks is that he might get mad and retaliate.—*Atlantic City Press-Union.*

They say ninety thousand New Yorkers get a living from bootlegging, but this doubtless includes morticians.—*Corvallis (Ore.) Gazette-Times.*

There's always a trick in it. They sell you a car or a phonograph on credit, and then demand cash for gas and dance records.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

The fashion experts say curves and plump figures are coming back. If this is true, the women have everything to gain and nothing to lose.—*Kay Features.*

One of the most pressing problems confronting our statesmen is how to get into the World Court without seeming to be in it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

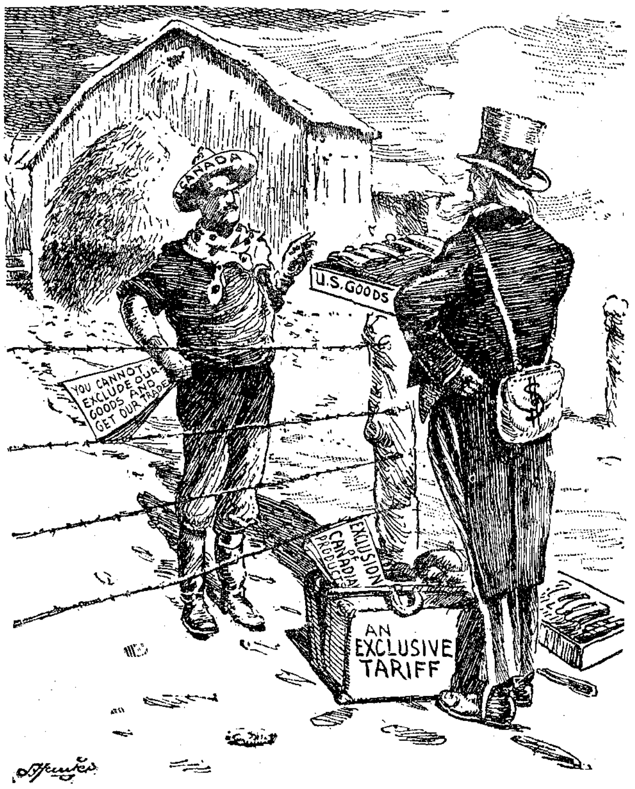
They call woman the weaker sex, but did you ever hear tell of a barber talking one into a shampoo when she came in only to get a haircut?—*Jackson Center News.*

The Society for the Prevention of Carrying Coals to Newcastle has approved the action of the New York postmaster in refusing acceptance of a bomb addrest to Chicago.—*Detroit News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

TARIFF PANIC ALONG THE CANADIAN BORDER

DRASTIC TARIFF REPRISALS between Canada and the United States that may flame up into a tariff war are promised by some Canadians, and deprecated by others, as our Congress meets to frame new schedules that must inevitably affect all the lands we trade with, including our Northern neighbor. The present Canadian Government is "spineless," its critics charge, because it does not take a more belligerent stand in dealing with Washington, while its friends reply that it is "coolheaded," and they add that a tariff war is the poorest possible way to handle what is so very clearly a business question. Canada has now displaced the United Kingdom as the best customer of the U. S. A., and Canada's opinions are therefore of especial weight and significance. Because we sell more to Canada than Canada sells to us, Canada is on the losing side of the game, thinks the Montreal *Gazette* (Cons.), which calls attention to the record of Canada's trade with the United States issued by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, and described by this daily as undoubtedly not published "in a boastful spirit." We read then:


CANADA
U.S. GOODS
YOU CANNOT EXCLUDE OUR GOODS AND GET OUR TRADE
EXCLUSION OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS
AN EXCLUSIVE TARIFF
$

CANADA: "TRADE, OR I'LL DEAL ELSEWHERE!"

—*The Manitoba Free Press* (Winnipeg).

"It is based upon a report by Mr. Frederic Hudd, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, who begins with the statement that the foreign trade of the United States for the year showed marked increases, all on the export side, imports from foreign countries having declined; in other words, the United States substantially increased its sales to other countries while reducing its purchases in those countries. Exports to Canada rose from $836,532,000 to $916,955,000, a figure equivalent to 17.8 per cent. of the total export trade of the Republic. 'The most noteworthy development in the case of exports,' says the official summary, 'was the advance of Canada to first place in trade with the United States, displacing the United Kingdom.' This, of course, was known before; it is a development which has given rise to no little comment, having regard to the very great disparity between the Dominion and the Mother Country in point of population."

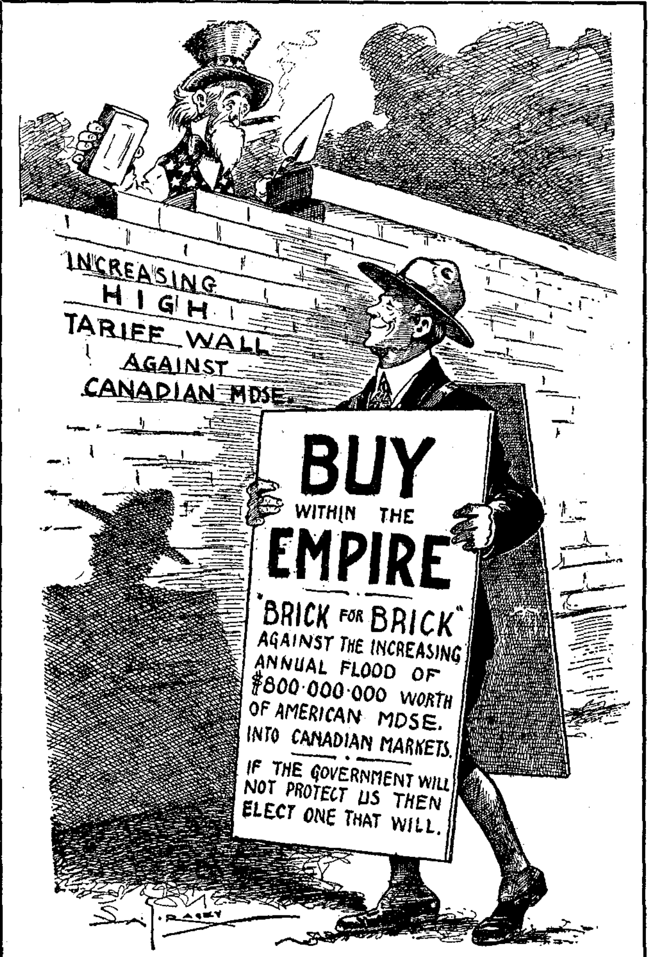
What this actually means, *The Gazette* goes on to say, is that less than 10,000,000 people in Canada are buying more from the United States than is being taken by more than four times that number in the United Kingdom. This is striking evidence of the great purchasing power of the Canadian people, but it is equally striking evidence of how that purchasing power has been misdirected, thinks this newspaper, which proceeds:

"It is true that the United States bought more largely from Canada during the year, but the commodities taken were, in great measure, raw materials for American manufacturing industries, and even then the exports to Canada exceeded imports from Canada by the enormous total of $427,156,349; moreover, this trade balance is growing, the margin in the previous year having been $360,800,000, so that there is very little consolation to be had from the fact that imports from Canada rose during the year; there is still less when one glances at the list of Canadian commodities included among the 'notable increases' in United States imports from the Dominion, for example: cattle hides, calf-skins, unmanufactured wool, paper and manufactures, unrefined copper, sulfite wood-pulp, copper ores, coarse metal, bituminous coal and shale, and so on. Copper, in 'copper products,' came back to Canada among the increased imports of American commodities, the list of enlarged purchases including also iron and steel semi-manufactures, grain harvesters and binders, wheel tractors, automobiles and parts, pork, bacon, lard, barley, corn, wheat, flour, canned fruits, sugar, unbleached cotton cloth, etc."

A severe critic of Premier King is the Conservative Toronto *Mail and Empire*, which accuses him of being less concerned about fair play for Canada than for the "goodwill" of "our powerful neighbor next door," and this daily proceeds:

"We must keep petting the eagle if we don't want to have him ripping into us with beak and claw worse than he now contemplates. But scratching the big bird's bald head will get Mr. King nowhere. The screech for increased protection on United States farm products will be kept up until the tariff is changed accordingly. Washington would feel less contempt for the Canadian Government if, instead of beseeching Parliament not to let the United States hear it talk about raising the tariff, that Government were to hoist up the duties on many of the articles coming in great volume from the other side of the border. Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe both deprecate Canadian tariff action by way of adjustment to protectionist legislation in the United States, but the Premier tries to make the people believe that if Canada is hit hard by tariff changes made in the special session of Congress he will do something remedial for Canada. What that something would be nobody knows, but that it would be to lessen the tariff odds against our producers is most unlikely. The Minister of Justice, who spoke in the budget debate the day before Mr. King, particularly condemned the proposal from the other side of the House that we should 'imitate' the United States by answering tariff blow with tariff blow. Mr. King's counsel to Parliament that discretion is the better part of valor when dealing with the United States is complimentary to neither country, implying as it does that Canada is as yellow as its Government and that the United States is a bully. Senator Borah of Idaho is not a politician of that kidney."

The mention of Mr. Borah results from a letter written by him in answer to a communication from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in the United States, an organization with headquarters at Boston. The signer of the letter to Senator Borah was A. D. Bulman, Field Secretary, who in his letter indicated that undoubtedly an increase of duties against Canada would draw reprisals from the Canadian Government which might prove disastrous. The text of Mr. Borah's reply, as printed in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* reads, as follows:


INCREASING HIGH TARIFF WALL AGAINST CANADIAN MDSE.
BUY WITHIN THE EMPIRE
"BRICK FOR BRICK" AGAINST THE INCREASING ANNUAL FLOOD OF $800·000·000 WORTH OF AMERICAN MDSE. INTO CANADIAN MARKETS.
IF THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT PROTECT US THEN ELECT ONE THAT WILL.
RACEY

THE GROWING CANADIAN SENTIMENT

SAMUEL: "What is the idea, neighbor?"
HIS BEST CUSTOMER: "Just fed up over a one-sided tariff wall, Sam."
—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal).

"MY DEAR MR. BULMAN:

"I am in receipt of your letter in which you say: 'This letter is written with the objective of asking just where you stand on the present agitation that is going on regarding the advancement of duties on goods imported from Canada into the United States. We think that you, in all fairness, will agree with us that any disruption of the cordial relations that now exist between the two countries is deplorable, and can serve only toward a depression on both sides of the international border.'

"Mr. Bulman, I feel that the agricultural interests of the United States will be greatly benefited by an increase in duties on agricultural products.

"In my opinion it is the most immediate and definite relief we can give to the American farmer. That is made true, not so much by reason of production in Canada as in other countries, but in legislating we must legislate generally. The condition of agriculture in the United States is such that we are under the highest obligation to better that condition if it is possible to do so. And we are also under pledge to undertake it. I presume in some respects this may be to the disadvantage of your people. But in looking after the respective interests of our countries, necessarily there must be some conflict of advantage.

"I know of no way to avoid it, and I know of no country in the world which seeks to avoid it. I recall when the British Premier visited Canada a short time ago, he urged the Canadians to trade within the British Empire—to buy not only your manufactured goods in the home country but to buy such other products as Canada did not produce in other parts of the British Empire where they were produced. We could not take exception to this, altho if carried into effect we would undoubtedly feel the effect of it.

"I shall support reasonable duties when I think they will be helpful to our own people—not that I love Canada less but that I love the United States more.

"Some people in their sentimental and impracticable philosophy may find fault with such a policy. But it is, after all, the foundation of national life and well-being—we must within reason and moderation have concern for our own.

"But in saying this, permit me to say, as I took occasion to say some time ago, that if we were searching throughout the world for a neighbor, there is no country we would choose for a neighbor in preference to Canada.

"Very respectfully,
WILLIAM E. BORAH."

A reduction has been suggested in Canadian duties on goods imported from Great Britain, and the Calgary *Herald* (Ind. Cons.) believes public sentiment in Canada is largely behind this policy, for Great Britain is Canada's best customer, and "it would seem to be good business to buy more from the nation which buys so heavily from Canada." That the tariff may be used by the United States as a make-weight in negotiating with the Dominion for a deep waterways treaty is noted by various Canadian journals, including the Liberal London (Ont.) *Advertiser*, which says that much, no doubt, will be heard of this issue. What Canada needs to-day, says the Montreal *Daily Star* (Ind.), is not theoretical talk about tariffs, but a sound policy of industrial development which will include Alberta coal, Nova Scotia steel and coal, and the chaining of industries all across Canada wherever practicable and where expectations of profit offer. The home market is and must remain the chief objective of any genuine fiscal policy, according to this newspaper, because "it would provide employment for the population we have, for those thousands of Canadians who have been forced to seek work in the United States as well as the thousands more whom an active immigration policy would attract and hold." A counsel of patience is offered by the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* (Ind.) to the Conservatives who argue that Canada should immediately run up its scale of duties against United States goods in order to teach the Americans a lesson and show them that Canada resents the proposed increase of tariff duties by the United States on Canadian goods. This daily continues:

"There is no need for hurried or drastic action. Conservatives at all times are in favor of a higher tariff for Canada and in seeking to take advantage of the present situation in the United States and the irritation that exists in Canada they are doing what they might be expected to do.

"In the first place the United States has not yet raised its tariff; in the second place, it has not been shown that an increase in the Canadian tariff against United States goods would benefit the Canadian people; in the third place, the opportunity remains open to Canada to push its trade with other countries and to make reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations that are anxious to trade with Canada on a fair basis.

"Moreover, there is much talk in many circles in Canada about the necessity of Canada buying more from Britain and less from the United States. Conservatives have frequently spoken of the desirability of Canada turning more to Britain and less to the United States. If Canada made it easier for British goods to get into this country, the British could cut into the trade of the United States with this country."

Cautionary also is the tone of the Ottawa *Evening Citizen* (Ind.) which approves the King Government, and observes:

"Cool-headedness is needed. That which Mr. King's critics in the House propose is no remedy at all for the conditions they visualize. There is a word of the philosopher to ponder here, 'the tendency of conflict is toward extremes.' History indicates that reprisals do not always have the effect intended. Further, the indignation they express has in it a contagious quality. The spread of indignation is a poor preparation for business, and the present question is essentially a business question. Besides, the time and energy spent in reprisals can be much better devoted to the main question, which question is the one to which all discussion returns—how to replace the lost business should one of our customers decide to discontinue purchases. Cool-headedness is the thing."

STALIN'S DESIGNS ON UNCLE SAM

A LIFE-SAVER FOR STALIN, the menaced strong man of Soviet Russia, can be found only through a political or economic success that he may contrive outside Russia, we are told, because political conditions inside her boundaries are full of explosives for him. He must succeed in shutting off opposition to him, whether it comes from the Right or the Left, and he must get a new hold on Kalinin and Rykof, declares Serge de Chessin, Stockholm correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, who goes on to say that the greatest good fortune Stalin could have would be the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, because this would be not only a diplomatic victory, but also an excellent financial stroke. One of his aids in attaining his objective, it seems, is Maxime Litvinov, who is described as having a very supple backbone and a well-domesticated soul. So he suits Stalin perfectly as the successor of Foreign Minister Chicherin, who, tho said to be suffering from diabetes, is chiefly afflicted, according to this Stockholm correspondent, with the ailment known as "diplomatic illness." Chicherin has been condemned to "honorable exile," it is averred, and as long as he is resigned to the state of being "a wandering Jew from one mineral resort to another, and as long as he is willing to hop from one sanitarium to another," his disgrace will take on no official character. The fate of Trotzky, it is humorously hinted, will only befall him "in case he stops taking care of his health." Of Mr. Litvinov, Chicherin's successor in the foreign confidence of Stalin, we read:

HIS JOB IS TO WIN AMERICA

To recognize Soviet Russia, and that is why Stalin's new Foreign Minister, Maxime Litvinov, is said to be aiming all his activities toward an accord between Moscow and Washington.

"All Litvinov's recent activities have been confined to methodical preparations for an accord between Moscow and Washington, and they range from the privileges granted American concessionaires to the protocol signed with States on the borders of Soviet Russia for the purpose of hastening the putting into effect of the Kellogg pact. One is bound to admit that this last maneuver is a master-stroke of the old fox. Yet did it fool the United States? Will the States let themselves be caught in the snares of Scheinman, Financial Ambassador of the Soviet Government at New York, who exploits the '*pacifism*' of the Kremlin in order to reap fruitful recognition in credits?

"If Russia's dozen years of stubborn effort should at last win American recognition, America would merely solidify the dictatorship of Stalin. Never did a graver responsibility lie upon the diplomacy of any country. Never did the cause of civilization and of order so greatly depend on the signature of an American President. It may be said that the fate of Bolshevism rests in the hands of the United States."

But Schmeral, another friend of Stalin, deserves honorable mention, we are then told:

"Stalin has replaced Boukharin by Schmeral as he has replaced Chicherin by Litvinov. What is there surprizing in the sudden rise of this Czech Communist? Schmeral married the daughter of the Red Dictator, and as a wedding gift has received a very rich office, i. e., the directorship of the World Revolution."

IRELAND'S "NATIONAL SUICIDE"

AS FRANCE'S BIRTH-RATE is a constant source of worry to the French, so the continued flow of emigration from Ireland profoundly disturbs observers in the Irish Free State. The "veritable processions" to the emigrant ports constitute a "symbol of national suicide," in the bitter phrase of the Dublin *Weekly Irish Times*, which notes with sorrow that the present emigration is not confined to a national surplus of the people, or to adventurous spirits whose gifts are for the development of new lands overseas. Rather, it is headlong flight from the land, we are told, a general desertion of that agricultural industry which, by all the laws of nature and economics, ought to be prosperous. Of further concern to this weekly is the fact that the young people who leave the Irish countryside do not go to new countries to apply their muscles and their training to the establishment of a new rural life and the enjoyment of economic independence as owners of the land they till, and it is further asserted:

"They reveal no quality in common with those Lowland Scottish farmers whose stock peopled the agricultural regions of the colonies. Instead, they crowd into cities, which already are overpopulated, and find employment, as a rule, in lower tasks which the native population spurns. Relatively seldom do they rise above menial employment in the first generation; but invariably, and from the outset, they are obliged to toil in their new environment in a fashion that would make them comfortable, if not rich, at home. It may be said with confidence that the farms of Ireland would be fruitful beyond the hopes of the most optimistic if the sons and daughters of farmers would work as earnestly at home as they are compelled to work when they go overseas.

"The exodus is due largely to an insufficient cultivation of the rural idea. It is true that rural science has been made an essential subject in the primary schools of the Free State; but it hardly can be said that the young minds of the land are directed steadily toward the ideal of a rural polity. The leaders of the people and their Parliament do not concentrate their energies upon the reversal of the flight from the soil. A journey through any part of the land at this season is depressing to the observer whose eyes take note of the exiguous strips of plowed earth and whose ears are attentive to 'the silence of unlabored fields.'"

Without denying gratitude to those who have worked out, and have induced the State to bring into operation, so many sagacious measures for the improvement of agricultural produce and for its better marketing, *The Irish Weekly Times* feels obliged to deplore a lack of such clearness of vision and such celerity of action as, for example, won the "battle of the grain" in Italy. As to urban legislation, we read:

"For years Dublin has been growing without a plan, and its traffic has become increasingly dangerous and uneconomic. Nevertheless, the Greater Dublin measure, which has been promised in session after session of Dail Eireann, still remains but a pious hope."

EUROPE'S LARGEST AND COSTLIEST ARMY

REPUBLICAN GERMANY'S ARMY is "really much greater and far costlier" than was the Imperial Army before the fatal year 1914, it is asserted by a German authority who calls it the largest and costliest army in Europe to-day. This surprizing statement is made by Erich Rossmann in the Berlin *Vorwaerts*, and he points out, first of all, that a superficial view would indicate Germany's military expenditure now to be a round thousand million marks less than it was before the World War. Last year's budget, we are reminded, appropriated some 750,000,000 marks for military purposes, while in 1913 the German Army of universal conscription under former Emperor William II entailed an outlay of 1,738,000,000 marks. But it is a complete fallacy to be satisfied with the "superficial view" of Germany's military debt column, according to Mr. Rossmann, who with curious ingenuity divides Germany's military forces into "one dead division, one sick division, and one division living from hand to mouth." Twelve million men fit for battle flew to arms on the German side, it is recalled, and the bones of two millions of them now whiten in alien lands. They form the dead division, and more than a decade after the war they leave 372,001 widows, 797,531 orphans, and 300,376 parents in need, and Mr. Rossmann continues:

> "Should the Republic live up to the standard set by a fanatical Pan-German in 1911? War should leave to the survivors, he said, nothing but their eyes to weep with. The Empire provided a totally inadequate fund for the survivors of the war. The appropriations of the Republican government—not excessive, either—burden the 1929 budget for the benefit of these survivors to the extent of 661,500,000 marks.
>
> "The survivors of this dead division include some 17,000 non-commissioned officers' widows and some 4,000 officers' widows, whose cases call for an additional 52,620,240 marks."

The blind, the insane, the lame, the deaf, and the maimed comprise, with some exceptionally wounded, what is called the sick division, Mr. Rossmann informs us, and in this Socialist-Democratic newspaper he remarks satirically that the budget experts and the champions of national economy grow grim when they contemplate such a melancholy exhibit. From the original 12,000,000 fighting men—despite 11,000 deaths a year—there continues to spring a growing brood, it appears, and the figures for 1924 put it at 720,931, and for 1928 at 761,294. Not less than 334,163 are seriously deformed, and—

> "The German Republic had for 1929 to appropriate for the benefit of the victims of the war hysteria no less than 680,765,000 marks. The average share of each pensioner could be but trifling. And even this division has its office corps and its staff of supernumeraries and auxiliaries whose pensions came to 154,311,000 marks.
>
> "Taking them all together, this shows Germany's Army bill—in part:

"1. Dead division	714,120,240 marks
"2. Sick division	835,076,000 "
"3. Starving division	812,510,040 "
"Total	2,361,706,280 marks

> "That is the real burden of defense borne by the German Government; nor was it created by any policy of the Republic."

The burden thus shown, proceeds this elegiac statistician, comes actually to a total that exceeds 1,738,000,000 marks, the whole cost of militarism under the empire of William II, and the lament is made that: "They are an inheritance, these burdens of wo, from the war led and lost by the Imperial Monarchy." It is then noted that in talks on military topics with pacifists from other lands, Germans are too often told that theirs is a happy country, because it has an army of only 100,000 men—for defense. Much emphasis is laid upon the financial and moral blessings flowing from such a felicitous condition, but this rather sarcastic German commentator cites this fact as one instance proving that when Germany is discust, the world outside of Germany does not know what it is talking about.

TO BETTER WOMEN'S LOT IN INDIA

THE TERRIBLE FATE OF WOMEN in India, especially as wives and mothers, occupies the militant mind of many foreigners, and while their "interference," as some Indian writers call it, may be unwelcome and is resented, we are told that it is assured of indirect cooperation through certain reform movements sponsored by Indian interests. One such, it is said, is a bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly, to give women equal property rights with men. The inference is that, when they have property rights, the opinions of women will carry a weight now lacking. The author of the bill, we learn, is Sir Hari Singh Gaur, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly's Auxiliary to the Simon Commission, which is concerned with the constitutional concessions Britain may give to India. He is reported to have rebuked some of his countrymen who, tho belonging to the most advanced school of political thought, are accused of trying to block him in his efforts, and, as quoted in the Hindu *Illustrated Weekly* (Madras), he said:

> "People who threw their caps in the air at Calcutta [where the Indian National Congress met in December], and said they wanted independence and dominion status . . . are the very people who opposed certain amendments in the bill. Pandit Motilal Mehru said that as a lawyer he was against it. Pandit Malaviya said that it was against their ancient law. These people have not the courage to translate into action the words they spoke at Calcutta."

With frankness not generally associated with Indian politicians when discussing such matters, this Indian legislator thus described the great abuses from which Hindu society is suffering:

> "There has prevailed an obnoxious custom for generations past in India: namely, men and women can marry only in their particular sub-caste. . . . Many of them could testify to the miserable life people have to live on account of this. Girls of six and seven and even babies of one year are married. The village astrologer, by a process of intellectual alchemy, discovers in two horoscopes a primordial affinity between the proposed husband and wife. Girls and boys are married without even seeing each other, not to speak of loving each other.
>
> "This is followed by child maternity. Babies which look more like stuffed things or dolls than living beings are born, only to die very shortly. In the city of Madras under the egis of the Madras Corporation, 50 per cent. of the babies die before they are twelve months' old. He has been told that even 75 per cent. die some time before. He does not blame the Corporation. He blames fathers and mothers for this. They should make up their minds not to marry their children before they attain the age of majority. Then only will they have a virile and strong race, able to withstand diseases.
>
> "If the people are not willing to help themselves in this matter, the State must come to their rescue. Some people tell him that he and his coworkers are social revolutionaries trying to force down the throat of an unwilling population legislation that would affect their lives. He claims he is not a revolutionary but a humanitarian. He wants only to save thousands of lives from early death. Tuberculosis, which is rampant in Madras and other places, is largely due to early marriages. Could anybody hear this tale of race-murder in the country, see thousands of innocent and harmless lives brought into this world only to be destroyed, and yet do nothing?"

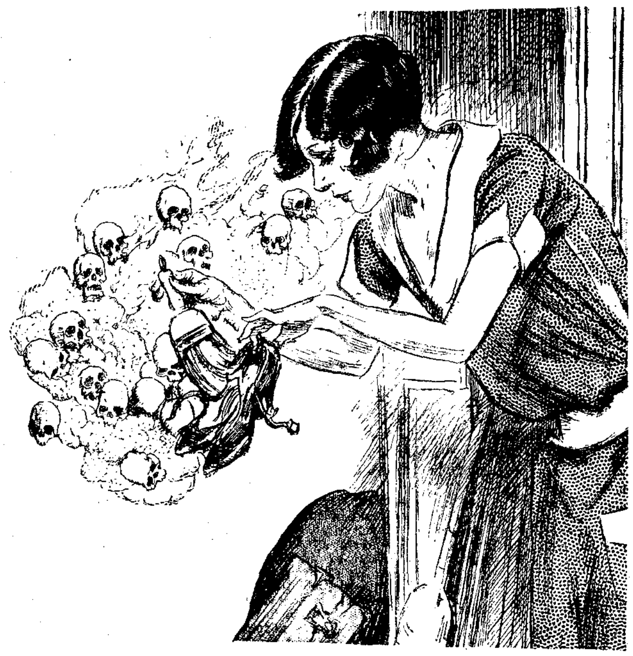
The British editorial writer of the *Madras Mail* finds Sir Hari Singh Gour's figures relating to child mortality somewhat antiquated and, therefore, slightly misleading. He admits, however, that the actual position is bad enough in all conscience. To quote him:

> "Sir Hari Singh Gour said that Madras kills half its children before they are one year old. The actual condition, bad tho it be, is not so bad as that. The average rate of infant mortality for the whole city in 1927, the last completed year for which statistics are at hand, was 237 per thousand. In one division, however, the rate was as high as 369.4, and in three others it exceeded 300. These figures, we admit, are indefensible in a progressive city to-day, but they do represent progress."

SCIENCE • AND • INVENTION

MAN-EATING MOLDS

THE TINY PLANTS called molds, very familiar as parasitic growths on vegetable substances, have now taken to invading the human body—or perhaps it would be more correct to say that these occasional invasions are now being recognized and studied. That many are by no means harmless appears from a descriptive article contributed to *The American Weekly* (New York). The author starts out with a tale of a Georgia housewife, who, when clearing out a closet in the attic, lifted up a pair of moldy shoes, brushed them off—and six weeks later was in the hospital with a serious lung trouble. The housewife, we are assured, might have lost her life if her physician had not known that yeasts and molds, familiar on stale bread, cheese, and foods, sometimes go wrong and attack the human body. We read further:



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DISASTROUS HOUSEWIFERY

Clearing out a closet in the attic of her home, a worthy Georgia housewife lifted up a pair of shoes, noticed a film of mold on them, brushed them off—and six weeks later was in the hospital with a serious lung trouble. She had breathed into her lungs some of that mold from the old shoes, and might have paid with her life if the physician had not known that yeasts and molds, which are familiar on stale food, sometimes go wrong and attack the human body.

"Not until recently has the medical world understood that these molds, familiar to every housewife, may attack the lungs, the bones, and internal organs. Not even the heart or the brain is immune, for molds have been found in both at post-mortems. Some of the mold diseases yield quite readily, but others are fatal.

"Eighty years ago the German surgeon, Dr. Bernhard von Langenbeck, discovered the first case of internal mold disease in a human being. Almost unbelievable, it seemed to the experts then, and still seems to biologists now, that members of the world-wide, harmless mold family should invade a living human body and kill it. Nevertheless, Dr. von Langenbeck's conclusion now has unquestionable support.

"In 1857 the first case of internal mold infection was found in America. In 1925 Dr. A. H. Sanford collected records of 680 cases of mold diseases. Reports in medical periodicals make it virtually certain that the number of cases has more than doubled.

"An interesting observation was made by Dr. Arthur G. Fort, of Atlanta, Georgia, after the Florida hurricane of 1926. For six weeks he received a continuous succession of patients, suffering from infections with molds in the outer passages of their ears. The obvious interpretation would be that the wind and general disturbance of the hurricane had blown out from concealment in the soil or elsewhere billions of mold germs, some of which found lodgment and places to grow inside the ears of the inhabitants.

"In the ears of the Florida citizens after the hurricane, the kinds of mold were the familiar ones that attack cheese and other foods. In most of the serious instances, however, the molds are other varieties."

Experts recognize three different kinds of micro-organisms that can attack the human body, we are told. There are first the animal parasites, like the germ of malaria; then the bacteria, and, finally, the molds. For these the body has less tolerance than for the bacteria; but fortunately most of the molds confine themselves to living on mineral or dead substances or in the bodies of plants. The writer goes on:

"The experts on molds have identified thousands of kinds, of which only thirty-seven have been blamed with any definiteness at all for human disease.

"For thousands of years a few of these molds have occasionally attacked the outer surface of the body. Ringworm is due to one of these molds. Fortunately, this particular mold is easily killed and has never been known to invade the internal organs or to cause death.

"Far more serious is the mold now known to have caused the first case of internal mold infection ever discovered, in 1848. Known as the 'ray mold,' because its tiny, microscopic filaments have the habit of arranging themselves in radiating balls, this mold causes the disease called 'woody tongue' in cattle. Another closely related variety causes the serious tropical disease of man called Madura foot, in which ulcers form, and will not heal. Both varieties of this ray mold apparently are learning to invade the human internal organs.

"Still more dangerous, however, are two other molds known almost nowhere except in the human body, discovered in 1896 and 1898 by Dr. Thomas C. Gilchrist and Dr. B. R. Schenck, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

"Dr. Gilchrist's mold is probably the one that is most actively increasing its attack on mankind. An increasing percentage of cases resembling consumption or other lung trouble is being found due to this virulent organism. No sure means is known of combating it.

"When an infection with the mold is far gone, the cells and filaments are found to have permeated almost the entire body, just as the black or bluish filaments of ordinary mold run here and there throughout the substance of a neglected loaf of bread.

"This mold has been found in virtually every organ of the body; even in the centers of the bones, in the substance of the heart, and in the interior of the brain. Brain invasion, however, is rare.

"The third new kind of man-eating mold, discovered by Dr. Schenck, is almost equally vicious, but seems commoner in tropical countries. Dr. Jackson Blair, of Cleveland, recently encountered, however, two cases of serious infection with this mold, acquired from pricks by thorns of barberry bushes. Treated with the standard mold-fighting drug, sodium iodid, both victims recovered.

"Within the past few years a fourth extremely serious variety of mold infection has appeared in California. Of all the mold infections, this one seems to be the most dangerous, as well-established internal infections are almost invariably fatal.

"Medical literature contains hundreds of recent records of the spread and growing importance of other man-eating molds; some highly dangerous, others merely annoying. Dr. Ruth Alvarez, of the University of California, reports, for example, a mold that made a rapidly growing red carpet over a patient's tongue; a carpet which yielded immediately, however, to medical treatment. At a clinic in New York City there arrived recently a patient whose ears contained a mold growth looking so much like ordinary cotton that the attending physicians were deceived.

"Fortunately, it seems that the molds which are most difficult to detect in the human body and hardest to cure when they get a foothold, are also the rarer ones of the family; or perhaps they are ones against which the body has the best resistance. If the man-eating molds could invade the body as easily as bacteria do, but still had their own peculiarly mold-like ability to spread within the body and to resist expulsion, there is small doubt that mankind would presently be exterminated by mold."

Illustrations by courtesy of *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York)

THE DIGGERS FIND AN EXQUISITE BIT OF PAVEMENT

In the former villa of a Roman patrician.

A HUNDRED KINDS OF COLDS—Instead of one kind of cold and one kind of influenza, every case and every epidemic being as much alike as all cases of mumps or smallpox, there are probably one hundred or more separate kinds of cold and influenza germs, differing almost as much from each other as do those of distinct diseases. So suspect Dr. David Thomson and Mr. Robert Thomson of the Pickett-Thomson Research Laboratory in London. As we are told by Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"They have kept records for the past eight months of the kinds of germs found from week to week in healthy human throats, as well as of the kinds extracted from the throats or noses of all members of the laboratory staff who developed colds or influenza during this period. Growing these weekly collections of living throat germs on a special kind of germ food, the London bacteriologists found that the character of the germ growth varied greatly from week to week. It is probable, they believe, that they really had different germs of distinct natures, all of them generally alike, however, in that all were able to cause feverish throat or nose infections like influenza or colds.

"Many physicians have noticed that colds of different type seem to run through a community from time to time. Some of the waves of infection are severe, some are mild; some are always accompanied by coughs, others are only 'head colds,' still others generally invade the eyes or ears. No two successive colds of one individual are quite alike, but it often happens that many people have colds of the same type at the same time. The most probable explanation of this curious fact is that the successive waves of infection in a community are really due to different germs out of the list of one hundred or more which the London investigators suspect."

DIGGING UP HERCULANEUM BY MACHINERY

AN UP-TO-DATE excavating plant is being employed by the Italian Government to remove the fifty-foot layer of consolidated ash and pumice that for twenty centuries has hidden the ancient city of Herculaneum from the light of day. The work is progressing satisfactorily, we are told by F. Vigo, in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), the fear that the operating machinery might injure the buried works of art having proved groundless. We read:

"Before the day of its overwhelming, Herculaneum was set between two streams, at the foot of Vesuvius, and upon a hill overlooking the sea. Then came the disaster that covered the town and its beautiful villas deep beneath an irresistible flood of mud. Many of the artistic features of Pompeii were destroyed by heat; but the nature of the material that rolled down upon Herculaneum did but little damage to the things of beauty there. This has been evidenced during the intermittent explorations of the past, and is becoming still more apparent through the splendid work now being done in uncovering Herculaneum with the aid of modern excavating equipment.

"The mixture of mud, ashes, fragments of lava, pumice stone, and tufa that covered Herculaneum has been found to have an average depth of fifty feet; and, in the course of time, the mass has been transformed into a conglomerate of considerable consistency. The first serious attempt to reach buried Herculaneum was made in 1738, and this was followed by work undertaken in 1828 and 1869. Much of the excavating was done haphazard. Statues, bronzes, and papyri so recovered have revealed the artistic eminence of Herculaneum and have whetted the intellectual appetites of scientists and archeologists. The work now in hand bids fair to accomplish what has heretofore been impossible of attainment.

"The object now is not simply to bring to light a few remains of some deserted and silent ruins, but instead to resurrect the entire city after a tragic sleep of substantially 2,000 years, and thus to recall a vanished world and to reconstruct the life and customs of a people through its houses, its streets, and its gardens. The task will, of necessity, prove a toilsome and difficult one because of the tremendous amounts of material that must be cleared away and because of the nature of that material.

"The Italian Government has wisely adopted modern mechanical tools as the only means by which to carry on the explorations economically and systematically. After suitable preliminary tests, pneumatic tools were decided upon for breaking up and excavating the enveloping solidified volcanic material.

"At first, it was feared that the use of machinery might cause damage to frescoes, statues, and other objects of art that might be encountered. Results, however, have shown that such apprehension was groundless; and air-driven clay-diggers have turned out to be peculiarly fitted for the work in hand—doing it both rapidly and surely and being at all times susceptible of very nice control. These tools have performed splendidly even when their operators had to manipulate them in difficult and awkward positions. In short, one man with a pneumatic digger will do as much work as seven or eight men equipped with ordinary hand picks. Air for these tools is furnished by portable compressors; and for excavating in the harder conglomerate pneumatic paving breakers have been found very effective.

"Our illustrations show only a few of the many archeological finds that have recently been brought to the light of day. Beautiful colonnades and portals have been uncovered that give ample evidence of the artistic skill of the architects and of the craftsmanship of the stoneworkers of that distant period. In fact, a large part of the things revealed by the modern excavator indicates both the refinement of the people and the luxury and elegance of their habitations and public buildings.

"Interesting and encouraging as the discoveries so far made have been, still there is ample reason for the belief that further exploration will expose features of the long-buried city and the habits of life of its erstwhile population that will turn out to be of the utmost archeological significance. Undoubtedly, future success in the outcome of the work in hand will depend upon the continued use of the modern excavating machinery now at the disposal of the people engaged in this extremely absorbing undertaking. The whole world awaits with impatience what may be disclosed henceforth. Compress air is thus rendering an immense service to both art and history."

THE KING OF ITALY LENDS HIS PRESENCE AS MODERN TOOLS UNEARTH ANCIENT GLORIES

TO MAKE THIS WORLD A SWEETER PLACE

MANY COMMON ARTICLES and products have bad smells. Why don't the chemists devise some way of counteracting such odors? asks Donald A. Laird, director of the Colgate Psychological Laboratory. It would be easy, he thinks; and he proceeds to give his chemical brethren some unsolicited and absolutely free advice on the subject, running up to no less than thirty-six items. Writes Professor Laird in *Printer's Ink Magazine* (New York):

"Chemistry has given what may become a vital force for building customer- and worker-satisfaction in synthetic odors. This new branch of industrial chemistry can produce almost any conceivable odor, and can overcome practically any odor. I have been wondering for some time how I would use this new force if I were manufacturing something besides ideas. Here are some uses that have suggested themselves:

"If I manufactured some of the new lacquers, I would use a synthetic odor to offset the bananaesque odor, so housewives would use it a second time. (It can be done.)

"If I manufactured gloves, I would see that the leathery smell was synthetically eliminated, and in the case of women's gloves, I would add in addition a delicate fragrance. (This has been done in Europe for many years.)

"If I ran a laundry, I would use a water-soluble aromatic in the last rinse water to compensate for the almost inevitable tendency of laundry soaps to yield a slightly rancid odor about the day after the wash is delivered. My jobs would smell clean as well as look clean.

"If I operated a dry-cleaning establishment, I would touch the cork from a bottle of synthetic to each garment and have it delivered with the benzine odor eliminated, and no odor added.

"If I were packaging wash-cloths, handkerchiefs, collars, or what-not in glassine wrappers, I would have a suggestion of attractive synthetic fragrance added to the product.

"If I were publishing some books I read, I most certainly would have the paper stock mildly deodorized.

"If I had a product for which a luxury appeal was desired, I would have it carry a synthetic fragrance that suggested luxury.

"If citizens around my plant were bothered by unpleasant odors, I would not move the plant or instal an expensive system of sealed vats and gas reabsorbers, which entail considerable maintenance, but would call in the synthetic-essence chemist.

"If I were looking for a new product to distribute, I'd link up with some source of a deodorant to be placed beside the kitchen stove so that more corned beef and cabbage, more cauliflower, and onions would be served in American homes.

"If I had the public in my establishment to any extent, I would keep on hand a small spray-gun and a few bottles of water-soluble fragrance for use on sweaty, humid days, or when woolens or furs are damp.

"If I did not have public contacts in my establishment, I would look for jobs involving smelly processes and have the foreman use a similar spray. I think the workers would like it better, and probably I could keep a better grade of workers.

"If I ran the Pullman cars, I would have a similar spray used generously just before rising time to offset the pungent odors due to the slight decomposition of body fats during the night.

"If I ran a haberdashery, I would offset the mothy smell of my merchandise—or have a rapid enough turnover that I did not need to worry about moths.

"If I made ash-trays, I would impregnate them with a synthetic to counteract the smell of stale and half-burned tobaccos, and perhaps add a mild incense odor. (This can be done for any, except a glazed china ash-tray.)

"If I were making a cigaret-lighter fuel, I would add synthetics so that it would have a pleasing fragrance when burning, and so that the choking sensation from the fumes would be avoided.

"If I made rain-slickers, I would counteract the oily smell, and open up a wide market for the product among women.

"If I manufactured kerosene stoves and heaters, I would supply a small asbestos pad impregnated with synthetic fragrances to keep in the tank and offset the odor of kerosene, and further add a delicate suggestion of elusive incense.

"If I maintained an automobile repair shop, I would touch the upholstery of the car with the cork from a bottle of synthetic just before it was delivered to the customer—perhaps he might then overlook the grease-spots made by the mechanics. (Some automobile salesrooms are doing this at the present time.)

"If I manufactured leather upholstery, I'd use synthetics to remove the undesirable odor of leather. And if I made artificial leather, I'd add a synthetic to give the suggestion of the desirable features of the odor of real leather.

"If I had to use glue in any processes, I'd select one that was odorless, or have it deodorized in process. A smelly glue used in making his boxes nearly whipt a silverware manufacturer two years ago.

"If I made bedroom furniture, I would include a drop of slowly volatile synthetic fragrance in each drawer—more elusive than the sachet powder grandmother used, but forceful in its elusiveness, and increasing both customer satisfaction and appeal.

"If I marketed alcohol for automobile radiators, I would include synthetic odors in it to offset the alcohol smell, and also to indicate by a change in odor when the car was overheated.

"If I were a surgeon, I would incorporate a synthetic odor with the first few whiffs of the anesthetic to overcome the 'sickly-sweet' smell of the most-used anesthetics.

"If I operated a hotel, I would follow the lead of a Maine hotel that keeps a small bag of fragrant pine needles in the dresser drawers.

"If I were starting a real-estate development, I would plant shrubs which have some olfactory virtue before turning a spade on a foundation.

"If I were operating a taxicab or bus fleet, I would keep a cake of synthetic fragrance in each passenger compartment to counteract the odors of gas fumes.

"If I manufactured ladies' shoes the leather would be impregnated with an appealing odor that would make an irresistible appeal and make the wearer less conscious of the leathery smell of a new pair of shoes.

"If I ever put out a catalog, I would carefully test the olfactory qualities of the paper and ink and binding materials. I would want my catalog to be identified as something other than 'the musty-smelling one.'

"If I were making wall-paper, I would take means of counteracting the odor of the paper, sizing, and inks."

TO PREVENT FIRES FROM STUBS AND MATCHES

DISCARDED CIGARETS AND MATCHES will cause fewer fires if manufacturers adopt the methods of fire-proofing suggested by tests recently conducted at the U. S. Bureau of Standards, says an article in the New York *World*, for which credit is given to Science Service (Washington). Fire-loss statistics collected by the National Board of Fire Underwriters attribute about one-sixth of the property loss from known causes to matches and smoking. We read:

"If the same ratio holds for the loss from unknown causes, for the unreported loss and for the original cause of communicated fires, matches and smoking are responsible for a property loss near $90,000,000 per year. If some of the methods of making the cigarets and matches go out sooner after they are thrown away are adopted, P. D. Sale, who conducted the experiments at the bureau, believes that this loss might be reduced considerably.

"Hundreds of cigaret butts were collected to determine what length is usually discarded unused. It was found that the average smoker throws his cigaret away with an inch and a quarter unburned, while less than 2 per cent. of the butts are smoked down to the last quarter-inch.

"Approximately 170,000 cigaret stubs are discarded every minute, and laboratory tests indicated that from 50 to 90 per cent. cause fires. The percentage of ignitions varies with the dryness of the grass and the wind velocity.

"Under actual conditions most cigarets do not fall lighted in inflammable materials, but the 250,000,000 discarded every day constitute an enormous fire hazard. The Government is particularly interested in the problem because of the vast losses caused in public parks, national and privately owned forests, and public buildings, by careless smokers. Over 30,000 fires are believed to have been caused by smokers in the public and private forests of the country in 1927, the latest year for which statistics are available, causing the burning of 7,000,000 acres or more of land with a loss of more than $6,000,000. So great has been the public loss that the Government has closed extensive areas of national forest land to smoking during the forest-fire season, and many large timber operators rigidly prohibit smoking in the woods by employees and visitors.

"The problem was attacked by the Bureau of Standards, and in tests made to simulate the fire-hazard incident to discarded smoking materials it was shown that cigaret tips can be applied that will smother the fire soon after they are discarded. It was found by using a cork tip an inch long, either plain or coated on the inside with water-glass, a sodium silicate substance, that the glow in the average butt would go out soon enough greatly to decrease the danger of fire. Laboratory tests with this type of cigaret compared with the untipped and uncoated variety showed that the number of fires caused when falling on dry grass was reduced some 90 per cent. Even the ordinary untipped cigaret partly coated with water-glass cut down the fire hazard by 50 per cent. Other treatments found to have varying degrees of success were the use of asbestos paper, a double thickness of cigaret paper, and boric-acid solution. These methods are not all believed to be commercially practical, however. Various length tips were applied to the average 1¼ inches usually discarded. It was found that a one-half-inch tip would materially decrease the possibilities of causing fire and when this was lengthened better results were obtained."

S. H. Ingberg, chief of the fire resistance laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, under whose supervision the experiments were made, said:

"It is difficult to state how these tips could affect the popularity of the cigaret. With the tips tried there may be some change in taste where the cigaret is smoked up into the tip, and it would have to be smoked rather continuously to utilize this portion. However, further work may indicate the possibility of overcoming whatever disadvantage this might imply.

"Altho the tipping smothers the fire only in the last inch or less of the cigaret, it was found by observation that the longer butts are usually discarded at car stops and entrances to buildings, where there is little danger of their causing fires.

"Having found a possible method of reducing the smoldering cigaret fire hazard, the engineers next turned their attention to making the unused portion of matches less hazardous.

"The average cigar- and pipe-smoker takes from six to fourteen seconds to obtain light from a match, while lamps, lanterns, and cigarets are lighted in an average of half that time. The ordinary match burns from fifteen to thirty seconds, depending on the position in which it is held, so it was estimated that a portion of the stem could be fire-proofed without detracting greatly from its usefulness. The common paper-pad match was found to be the greatest offender in causing fires, due to its paper composition, while the safety-match was found to be less destructive.

"By coating all but the one-half inch next to the head with the same water-glass preparation used in the cigaret tests the possibilities of ignition were reduced approximately one-third in laboratory tests. Production and import statistics indicate that about 290 billion matches are used annually, or an average of 550,000 a minute. The match fire hazard is particularly great because there is an actual flame instead of a glow, as in the case of the cigaret, so that a fire is caused almost every time a lighted match is carelessly thrown on inflammable material."

WHAT BAD SHOES DO

THE PROBLEM OF PERSUADING girls to wear proper shoes seems to have been solved by two instructors in Iowa State College, Miss Merchant and Miss Cranor, we are told by Dr. W. A. Evans in the Chicago *Tribune*. In 1928 the proportion of girls in this college wearing the right kind of shoes was 37 per cent. higher than in 1927, while 1927 showed an improvement of 14 per cent. He goes on:

"In other words, in about two years half of the girls in this college changed from improper to proper shoes. The hundreds of school matrons and physical culture directors and the tens of thousands of parents who have had such poor success in the same effort will wonder how it was done.

"Before they are told we should call attention to one statement made by the ladies. It is: 'The girls whose feet were outstandingly bad last year are in the same class this year.' In other words, there are some who are wedded to their idols. They are crippled in the hoofs, but they like showy shoes, and they intend to stick to them, rain or shine, advice or no advice.

"And now here is the secret. Miss Merchant and Miss Cranor demonstrated that girls who wore high heels were either ewe-necked or pot-bellied, or twisted and curved, or deformed in some other way. They not only discovered the fact for themselves; they proved it to the satisfaction of the girls. They noted and measured the shoes, measured the feet, X-rayed the bones of the entire body, and made pictures of the girls' posture from the ground up.

"Wearing high heels, they found, was apt to make the girl carry her head up. She was apt to be ewe-necked. Trying to overcome the pitch of the spine caused by high heels resulted in certain girls having protruding abdomens. Sometimes this went by another name.

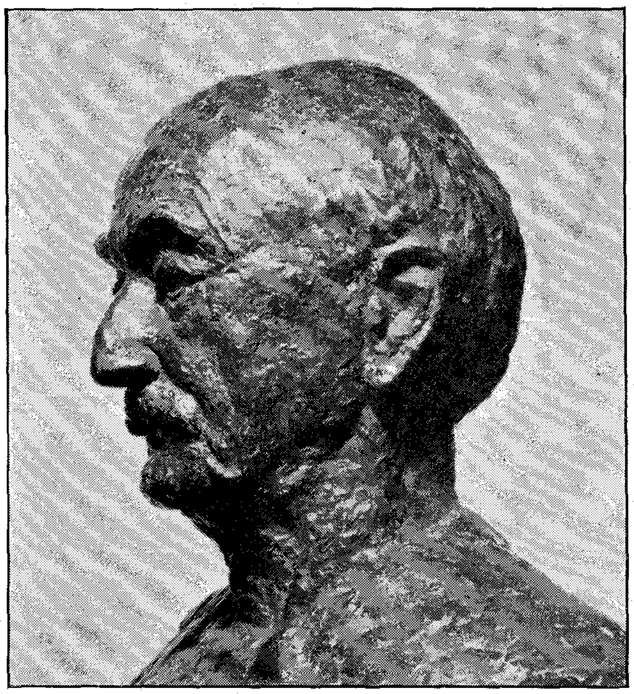
"Another deformity frequently found was narrow curve between shoulder and hip. Very high heels tipped the pelvis 40 degrees; caused the muscles of the thighs to be underdeveloped, those of the lower leg to be overdeveloped. They say that wearing high heels spoils the shape of the leg.

"The American female foot is about as poor as that of our pitied Chinese sister. In this study of 167 senior students only three had normal feet. The college should graduate them 'cum laude.' Seventy-eight had corns, 55 had rotating heels. Rocking heels are hard on stockings. A large proportion had flat feet, painful feet, or poor arches."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

SECRETS OF CHARACTER CAPTURED IN BRONZE



TRAGEDY

This head of Thomas Hardy, as sculpted by Serge Youriévitch, seems to be hewn out of the rock of the great novelist's Wessex. It is acclaimed by European critics as one of the successful portraits of the author of "Jude the Obscure."

To CAPTURE IN BRONZE or clay the essential character of a personality is no easy matter. A mere likeness is not sufficient. Some thirty years ago a young diplomat attached to the Russian Embassy in Paris became possest by the demon of sculpture, and finally submitted to the great Auguste Rodin a bust he had been passionately and patiently working on. "Your bust is mediocre," declared Rodin to Serge Yourievitch, "but it is conceived in the right direction and that is the essential thing." A head, the French master explained, is just an ovoid with variations. "Every form is a ball with transformations. Each profile of this ball differs from every other. To construct a form one must look at it from every angle incessantly, and reproduce each profile with truthful precision." The advice given to young Yourievitch is reproduced in an essay by Gabriel Mourey in the *Albums d'Art Druet* (Paris), and reprinted in the catalog of the first American exhibition of the Russian's sculpture, now current at the Wildenstein Galleries in New York. Yourievitch's success in capturing in bronze the personality of distinguished folk is attributed to his obedience to the great principle dear to Rodin. As reported by Mr. Mourey, Rodin told him:

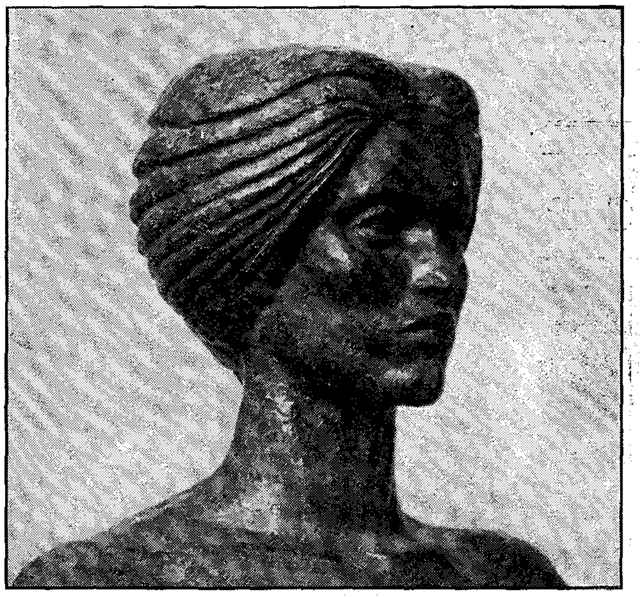
> "Work by profiles—in depth and not by surfaces. That is the method of construction which produces results. Otherwise only flat work ensues—pieces which are to be looked at from one side only. To me, the ensemble of a head, or a body, appears as a fluid mass through which the breath of life flows. Details are born in a whirl. They are dependent upon the general movement. While always remaining subject to this principle of profiles they fall into their proper place. Profiles and modeling are the fundamentals of sculpture. This is not idealism—only sound craftsmanship."

COMEDY

The French comic singer, Polin, as interpreted by Serge Yourievitch.

Even tho he was nominated as councillor of State and raised to the rank of chamberlain by the Czar Nicholas II, Serge Yourievitch deserted diplomacy and politics to become a professional sculptor. He traveled to Egypt, Abyssinia, and Palestine. He met the great figures of European society, letters, and politics. He initiated the French Institute in St. Petersburg, and he promoted the establishment of the General Psychological Institute in Paris. Yet, through his career, so explains Gabriel Mourey, Serge Yourievitch has been seeking to realize the counsel given him by Rodin—to capture in his busts the inner secrets of great personalities. "He combines a dreamy nature, which loves to play with ideas," explains the French critic, "with a precise temperament, asking for concrete observation, direct truth, psycho-physiological analysis, and, if I may say so, ethnological." Clowns and comedians, scientists, princes, philosophers, and philanthropists have all fascinated this Russian analyst of character. Gabriel Mourey continues:

> "Happy circumstances may have aided him in the choice of his models; but I rather think that his predilection is to model men and women gifted in some way or other with a strong individuality, intellectual and moral. Certainly, the outer traits of a person are interesting in themselves, but the meaning that they convey of the inner life of this person attracts even more, especially when they belong to a great writer, a great savant, a great statesman, a woman of heart and intellect, a person who, in a word, by his talent, character, and his own value, work or birth is possest of exceptional merits. Thus Serge Yourievitch works determining the resemblance of d'Arsonval, of Emile Boutroux, of Thomas Hardy, of Saad Zaghloul Pasha, of the Ras Taffari, of Louis Lumière, of the Grand Duke Dmitri, or of S. G. Archibald, of Madame Hoda Charoui Pacha, or the Egyptian Princess Semiha Houssein, of Lady Muriel Paget, of the Duchess of Atholl or of the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, of the Princess Obolenski.
>
> "Obviously he has succeeded in all of these subjects with equal perfection of craftsmanship. The busts are so alive that we feel the need to know personally those who have been portrayed. When an artist has succeeded in mastering his art so completely as Serge Yourievitch has done, when he has all the knowledge of his *métier*, together with the gifts of psycho-physiological penetration, we can be certain that no dominant characteristic of a physiognomy will be neglected or imperfectly rendered by him. Carefully examine the bust of the author of 'Jude the Obscure,' the only bust of Thomas Hardy that has, as much as I know, been executed, that of Zaghloul Pasha and that of Lady Muriel Paget, among others, and you will be struck by the powers of



ETHIOPIAN

"Types of Ethiopian women, in whom elegance and finesse combine with a plenitude and nervosity of form," says the French critic, predominate in Yourievitch's studies of racial characters.

> individualization which he has achieved. There is in these faces, no modeling, no profile, no plane, no volume without its psychological importance, which does not inform us on the intellectual and moral state of the being to whom they belong. What keenness of observation, of meditation, with the Thomas Hardy; what acute view, what knowledge of men, what irony, what skepticism with the Zaghloul Pasha; what nobility of life and thought, what greatness of soul are shown of Lady Muriel Paget!"

Altho fascinated by his incessant observation of human character and personality in all countries, Serge Yourievitch has been widening his fields of experience. Without abandoning his first interests, Mr. Mourey explains, the Russian has been led "to explore a domain even more vast, the study of the racial psychophysiology of the various races."

> "From his various travels into Egypt, Abyssinia and Palestine, Serge Yourievitch has brought back a series of figures interesting from an artistic as well as an ethnographic point of view. Types of Ethiopian women, in whom elegance and finesse combine with a plenitude and nervosity of form so characteristic, he has, one feels, modeled with particular enthusiasm. They have something of the animal, or better to express it, the primitive—to which it was impossible for so sensitive an artist to remain indifferent. In the same way, his Fellaha, seated in an almost hieratic pose, proves that he must have felt one of the profoundest emotions of his career, when he saw, living again in the light, the same plastic splendor which flowered thousands of years ago on the banks of the Nile."

Altho the exhibition at the Wildenstein Galleries in New York contains only about one-tenth of the Russian sculptor's achievement to date, it has indicated to Edward Alden Jewell the lasting influence of Auguste Rodin on modern European sculpture. The little imitators of Rodin, declares Mr. Jewell in the New York *Times*, only exaggerate "Rodin's always debate excesses." "On the other hand, there are the illustrious pupils—Maillol, Bourdelle, Despiau, Bernard, Serge Yourievitch—who, availing themselves of the older sculptor's pioneering and releasing vision, have created work of genuine originality, work that testifies to positive benefits enjoyed but that resolutely breaks away from mere surface influence." The critic of the New York *Sun* likewise notes Yourievitch's mastery of character-portraiture:

> "He inclines toward thought-provoking rather than purely decorative sculpture, and consequently although he employs something of Bourdelle's surface treatment, he is in reality nearer to Rodin."

AMERICA'S "HIGHBROW" RUSH

AMERICAN "HUSTLE" of the business type, the "rush" of a past generation, is to-day highly intellectualized. This is the phase of American life which Europe still fails to realize, because it is so new, so recent. It is not so much a matter of sophistication. American intellectuality does not run to the metaphysically abstract. It is "real" or, as the more philosophically schooled Europeans say, "objective." All America is still on the rush, but all America is what is locally termed "highbrow."

Such are the deductions of a distinguished German who toured our country not many months ago. He prefers to sign his studies of our people in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* simply W. v. D. And his studies point us out to his countrymen as a people absorbed in a scramble for the intellectual values no less intense than our race for the dollar. Not only do our people want culture and education and the arts and the sciences—they want them swiftly, suddenly, on the run. Get rich quick? Not necessarily. Get culture quick? At any cost! This is the American "tempo" which corresponds to the nervous system of the modern man far more completely than the merely European contemplativeness. It is the mood of the American child as well as that of its elders:

> "In what European city would an alien orator who is not exactly a Lloyd George, a Briand, or a Stresemann find an audience of several hundred people? In my own public appearances this was nearly always the case.
>
> "In Jackson, Michigan, a town of a hundred thousand inhabitants, I had an audience that exceeded a thousand in number. In Peoria, where the speech was delivered in a church, the pastor made urgent apologies. It was such unfavorable weather, he urged, the coldest day of the past thirteen years. We would have but a slim attendance.
>
> "The audience numbered more than five hundred.
>
> "Detroit, whose Orchestra Hall could accommodate two thousand people, was pointed out as an exceptionally remiss community, because 'only' five hundred turned out to hear me.
>
> "Now the Americans are certainly a people who listen to speeches with pleasure and with interest. Yet even granting so much, my experience shows that the interest in topics like pacifism and the issues it suggests is at this time very intense. . . .
>
> "A comparison with Germany would certainly result very badly for ourselves. To be sure we, too, have all kinds of organizations that can be called upon to do their part. But would they show the same receptivity? And where among ourselves would the authorities of high schools and academies deem it their duty to have the alien guest address even the rising generation?
>
> "And would not most of our business men in Germany think they were being stiffly disciplined if during their brief luncheon hour they were summoned to listen to a foreigner upon such a theme as world peace?"

The astounding feature of America's "highbrow" rush, to W. v. D., was the participation in it of children. "The most delightful experience of my tour came when at the Francis W. Parker School in Chicago I addrest some four hundred children between the ages of eight and fourteen. Most agreeable was it to me, also, when on a forenoon at Milwaukee—a town which has lost much of its former German preeminence—I rushed through three educational institutions to give half-hour talks in each to half-grown boys and girls." There were also the breakfast clubs of grown-up people. These manifested a toleration and a sympathy quite beyond anything normally experienced in Europe. There personal feeling too often obscures perception and judgment:

> "I learned from experience that a speaker who sticks to reality can say an amazingly candid thing to the Americans, many such things.
>
> "Thus my criticism of the long duration of the alien military occupation of German soil never met with challenge. Even more controversial matters could be dealt with. In Detroit, a peculiarly conservative city, I was asked about the guilt of the country responsible for the origin of the world war. My retort was quite stinging and yet the audience, fully five hundred in number, applauded.

Springfield, Missouri

> "Indeed, criticism of American conditions and of American blemishes—for instance, the sensationalism of the newspapers in the great cities—was possible. I improved the occasion to say that what the American people knew about European events comprised mainly only the sensational. The Americans did not know a thing, or else they knew very little, about the great peaceful tasks accomplished for the restoration and regeneration of Europe.
>
> "I admitted that we Europeans heard only the weird and the bizarre about the United States—the doings of the Ku Klux Klan and the scandals arising from efforts to bribe Prohibition agents and public officials, and episodes like the Chicago shootings.
>
> "And always and everywhere I retained that impression of America as a land of intellectualized rush."

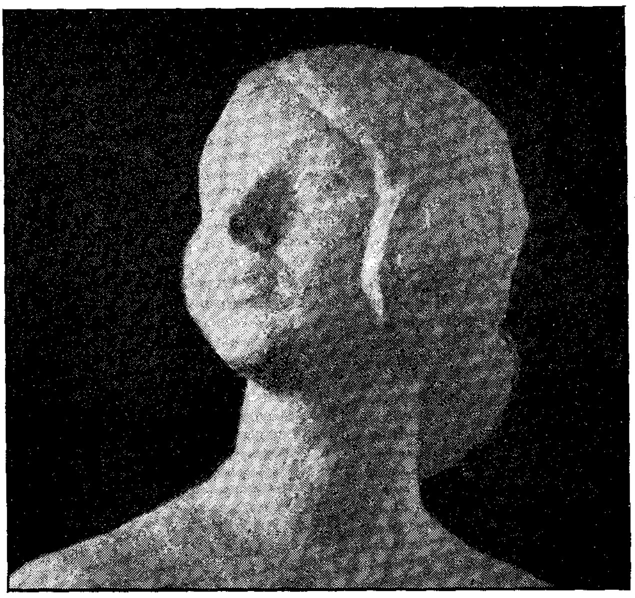
VICARIOUS VOYAGERS

FRENCH READERS ARE ADDICTED to a new vice. They travel by proxy. They enjoy their voyages vicariously. The most popular writers in France are now the globe-girdlers. Paul Morand takes his readers to Harlem and the Kongo. With the advent of warm weather, Blaise Cendrars now transports them to the chilly regions of the South Pole. Albert Londres, in his sensational volume of *reportage*—"Terre d'Ebene"—unveils dark secrets of the "black slave" trade in the French-African colonies, is denounced by the colonial press and avidly perused by sedentary Parisian readers. Mr. Constantin-Weyer, winner of the Prix Goncourt, depicts life in the Canadian Northwest, while Oceania is the exclusive territory of another novelist. A veritable mania for books of travel has supplanted in France the old demand for the purely local and provincial. Protesting in *l'Action Française* (Paris) against this vogue, Jean d'Aix acidly notes that Africa is the preferred locale for the moment—and cannibalism the current chatter in literary circles.

> "This seems to have gone far enough, but our writers, jealous of the motion pictures and the radio, have now conquered distance. The 'true travelers,' dear to Baudelaire, are no longer those who depart but those who stay. No longer have we any impression of movement. We cross oceans, sitting in our armchairs. Nothing frightens us any more, except the banalities of our own civilization. But, wishing to prove too much, these books have little by little shriveled up whole continents. The very ease with which we can now join them mixes them up for us, and we run the risk, very shortly, of knowing nothing whatever about geography."

The most charming of the stories told by these frenzied French travelers, Jean d'Aix proceeds, are the most unbelievable. He thinks men of letters should not set themselves up as expert ethnologists, because they are always more interested in interpreting a fact than in stopping to verify it. The total effect of reading these books is discouraging to the reader. At least so asserts this commentator in the Royalist daily:

> "I had a great desire to pass a few months in Africa, not to do as M. Jérome Tharaud and M. Paul Morand did, but to get a change of air and clothes. Have you not noticed how tired one gets, at certain periods, of the business suit, the 'melon' hat and patent-leather shoes, not to mention 'pure poetry' and financial scandals? So I wanted to start on a long journey. . . . I have had to give up this idea. 'My flesh is feeble, alas, and I have read all the books.' Why did I not follow the example of Loti, who, it seems, read only the newspapers? It was by no means the eloquence of M. Maginot which stopt me from crossing. But for the last three months, my bookdealer has only suggested to me books about Africa. I have been buried under them, crusht by them. I have got to the point whether I no longer know whether Portugal has got more colonies than England or if the Sahara is not truly the 'coast of the gods,' as M. Pierre Frondaie declares. My own feeble notions about the colonies have gone away in this hurricane of living pages. I cry for mercy. Tell me nothing more about tom-toms, wooden stattuettes, and fetishes. To-day I am seeing everything black. . . .
>
> "So, far from inciting us to travel, this type of book runs the risk of making us more sedentary than ever. 'I know too much about it, already,' says M. Prudhomme, hugging his fireside; and if business necessities compel him to take the train or the boat, he will prudently carry only his Baedeker with him. He will take care not to be victimized by the impressions of other people. A good lodging will always seem to him more important than a thrilling tale."



A RUSSIAN PRINCESS

No modeling, no profile, no planes, declares Gabriel Mourey, is without psychological importance in the revelation of character, in the sculpture of Serge Yourièvitch.

French publishers, hints Jean d'Aix, sought to combat the extraordinary cold of last winter by books about equatorial Africa. What are they going to serve for the spring? he demands. Perhaps Alaska and the Antarctic will be published in midsummer, he maliciously adds, so that for twelve francs the traveler by proxy can save himself a trip to the seaside at Deauville or to the snowy Alps.

THE COVER

WITH THE FREEDOM and directness born of long experience in the handling of oils, Carle John Blenner has, in the painting reproduced on the cover this week, caught the very spirit of the colorful poinsettia. Born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1864, Carle Blenner studied at the Yale Art School, and later in Paris, under Bouguereau, Robert Fleury, and Aman-Jean. The present canvas indicates his liberation from academic restraint and asserts his mastery of the problems of light and color. The excellent reproduction permits us to study his brush strokes, and to share the artist's evident delight in the unctuous pigments themselves. We partake likewise in Carle Blenner's unconcealed pleasure in the brilliant scarlet bracts of the poinsettia, surely unrivaled among decorative plants. The poinsettia, we are told by botanists, is a native of Mexico and Central America. Most Americans who enjoy the poinsettia during Christmas festivities remain in ignorance of the interesting fact that it was imported to our country a little less than a century ago. Its name is derived from that of Dr. Poinsett of Charleston, South Carolina, who first introduced this gorgeous tropical plant to Southern gardens and Northern hothouses. Its popularity has grown enormously in recent years.

Carle Blenner has won a distinguished place in contemporary American art as a painter of portraits as well as of landscape and still-life and flowers. He has received prizes and medals for his achievements, as well as the honorary degree of B. F. A. from Yale University, where he had studied art as a young man, and where he received his first encouragement.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A BETTER PRISON, WHERE KINDNESS IS USED TO REPAIR DAMAGED CHARACTER

The Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, which "is a direct result of intelligent cooperation and the hard work done by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the W. C. T. U., and other organizations interested in having a Federal penal institution for women which can serve as a model for the rest of the country." Here are no unsightly bars and prison walls, but trim, clean and homelike cottages for the prisoners, in which they can be brought back to a normal way of living.

OUR JAILS AS SCHOOLS OF CRIME

"SCHOOLHOUSES OF CRIME"—that is how Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in charge of prison administration, describes most of the jails in the United States, in an article in the New York *Herald Tribune Magazine.* It is at once an indictment of the present jail system and a presentation of what the Federal Government is doing to alleviate the situation. But Mrs. Willebrandt wants it understood that she is making no plea for a general "softening" of the penalties for crimes or for a prison policy of "coddling" lawbreakers. Her plea is rather for "stern enforcement of law, hand-in-hand with common sense, and the application of scientific knowledge to the problems of the restraining and punishment for crime." We can better understand the problem when she tells us that it is estimated that more than 400,000 men, women and children leave the jails, penitentiaries and reformatories throughout the nation every year to take up their residence, mostly in the congested centers of population. "It is a fact, susceptible of proof," she says, "that many of them leave these places of confinement more embittered toward society, more a menace to their fellow men, than when they entered jail doors or prison gates. If they have been under a bigoted, self-advertising, stupid or corrupt warden, their minds are seething foments of hatred, rebellion, craftiness, vengeance, cupidity, lust—all intensified by the settled conviction that so-called 'respectable' society has no place for them. Their power for damage and evil has been vastly increased by resentment against favoritism and by the schooling of those older and more experienced in crime." Many violators of Federal laws, we read, are not in Federal prisons or reformatories. During 1928 the Government paid State and local institutions for the maintenance of a daily average of nearly 8,000 Federal offenders. Some of these institutions are modern and properly conducted.

"But we still have far too many city and county jails which are in effect relics of he dark ages when criminals were dealt with by studied cruelty and brutality. Within them are thousands of cells into which the light of day never enters, and which are not even illuminated by electric or gas lights. Many are below ground, their floors covered with the slimy filth of ground seepage or defective plumbing. Their walls, floors and bedding, if there is any bedding at all, are infested with myriads of vermin of every variety, which apparently thrive on infrequent applications of disinfectant and exterminators. Sewer rats invade the cells and scamper across the prostrate bodies and the faces of sleeping prisoners.

"Into cells originally designed for one occupant are crowded four or five prisoners, or even more. Drug addicts are confined with non-addicts. Tubercular prisoners and those suffering from loathsome and contagious diseases use the same bedding, the same tin drinking cup, the same dishes and the same wash-and-bath tub as healthy inmates. For the most part, the prisoners in such antiquated institutions are maintained in deadly, soul-destroying idleness.

"It is small wonder that a man who, as an inspector of prisons, visited approximately 1,500 jails and penal institutions in the United States summed them up as follows: 'I say that 95 per cent. of the jails of America, however widely separated, are driving with uniform efficiency toward one great end—the making of hardened, vicious and abandoned criminals.'

"And if we seek further evidence on this point, we have these words from a report of a committee of experts appointed by the American Prison Association: 'It is a fact well known to all who have given careful study to the subject that the county jails of the United States are breeding places and schools of crime and that there is no more prolific source of crime.'"

It is impractical to remove all Federal prisoners from local jails and State institutions. There is no place to which to remove them, and for the Federal Government to parallel State and county institutions all over the country, says Mrs. Willebrandt, would needlessly multiply institutional expense. As to remedying the situation in its own prisons and thus furnish a model for the country, Mrs. Willebrandt says that the Department of Justice proposes to proceed along three lines: providing more adequate facilities, completely reorganizing the personnel of officers administering the unit and the institutions under it, with commensurate salaries, and establishing enough industries to give every prisoner eight hours of constructive labor a day under normal conditions, including the payment of a nominal wage to the prisoners. These industries will not compete with free labor, but provide articles used by the Government. Mrs. Willebrandt tells us:

"At the last session of Congress the creation of two Federal narcotic farms was authorized. These rehabilitation hospitals will be equipped to take care of drug addicts now in prison. The transfer of such addicts to hospitals will afford a large measure of relief from overcrowding in Federal penitentiaries. Another means of relieving the prisons lies in the enlarged use and a wiser application of the probation law. A section of paroles and probation should be set up under the Superintendent of Prisons.

"In spite of red tape and governmental inertia, much improvement has been brought about in the Federal penal system in the last five years. Women sentenced by Federal courts, whether for long or short terms, have, from the beginning of our Government, been obliged to serve their time in local jails, frequently under the intolerable conditions mentioned as prevailing in local jails.

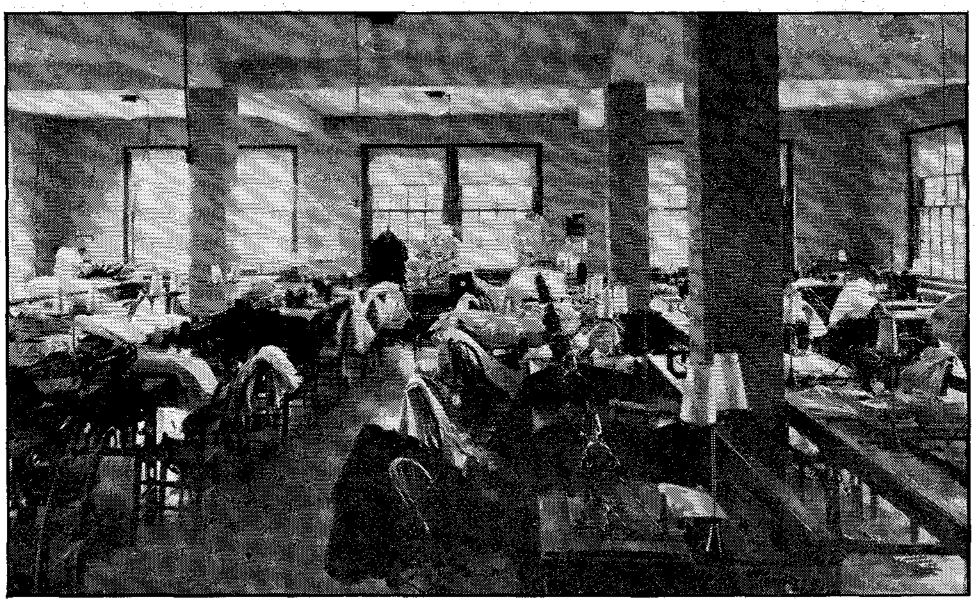
"The establishment and equipment of the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, is a direct result of intelligent cooperation and the hard work done by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the W. C. T. U., and other organizations interested in having a Federal penal institution for women which can serve as a model for the rest of the country.

"The best features found in the best State institutions have been combined in its plans, structure and management. The women are housed in cottage-type buildings, each accommodating thirty inmates with a warder. There are individual sleeping quarters, made to look more like rooms than cells. Medical treatment, hard work under wholesome conditions, and an actual study in mental maladjustment of entrants to the institutions by a staff of highly trained officials consecrated to their duty, are some of this institution's best features.

"At Chillicothe, Ohio, the Department of Justice took over 900 acres and several million dollars' worth of unused property left from a war cantonment for the establishment of a reformatory for first offenders under thirty years of age. Young men are now temporarily housed in the old army barracks; a brick-kiln has been erected; brick is being manufactured, and the first comers are engaged in making the brick and erecting the institution, which is to be of reformatory type without walls. Trades will be taught and schooling provided.

"In Leavenworth penitentiary, where we have 3,000 prisoners, a shoe factory affords employment to approximately 400 men. In 1928 this factory manufactured 82,000 pairs of shoes, but, according to Department of Commerce reports, the Indian Service and other branches of the Government bought 875,000 pairs of shoes. Much expansion of this industry is therefore possible. The broom factory at Leavenworth penitentiary, for the first eight months of last year, put out 6,700 dozens of brooms and 2,000 dozen brushes. At Atlanta penitentiary, also housing more than 3,000 prisoners, a textile industry gives employment to something over 700 men. Duck, from which mail-bags are made, is manufactured, and canvas for the Army and Navy Departments. A nominal wage is paid the prisoner."

In spite of these encouraging advances in administering Federal prisons, writes Mrs. Willebrandt, thousands of men imprisoned under the flag of the United States are still in idleness, which breeds bitterness and destroys the prisoner's self-respect. "This idleness," she also says, "breeds criminal states of consciousness. These mental states are contagious. Improvement of penal conditions is an integral part of any effort toward the reduction of crime."



THE GOVERNMENT'S OWN WOMEN'S SEWING CIRCLE ROOM

At the Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, "medical treatment, hard work under wholesome conditions, and an actual study of mental maladjustment of entrants by a staff of highly trained officials consecrated to their duty, are some of this institution's best features."

MISSOURI'S BOOMERANG QUESTIONNAIRE

THE CIRCULATION OF A SEX QUESTIONNAIRE among 1,000 students at the University of Missouri threw the whole State into a frenzy that did not subside—if, indeed, it did then—until, we are told, the State Legislature threatened to take a hand in the proceedings by reducing the University's appropriation and those involved in issuing the questionnaire had been reduced to job-hunters. The questionnaire, which was characterized by President Stratton D. Brooks as a "fool idea," and by others in very much more picturesque language, was prepared as part of the course in "The Family." The questions and answers were impounded, but it is reported that the students were asked what they thought about sexual relations, pre-marital and extra-marital; whether fear, religious convictions, pride or other inhibitive forces curbed their sex desires, and that their opinions on divorce, alimony, sex compatibility, etc., were solicited. One of the questions is said to have been: "If after marriage you were to find that your wife were unfaithful to you, would you terminate your relations with her?"

Of those involved in issuing the questionnaire, Dr. Max Friederich Meyer, head of the department of psychology, father of five children, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Psychological Association, of the Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology and of Phi Beta Kappa, and Dr. Harmon O. Degraff, assistant professor of sociology, who arrived at the University of Missouri two years ago from the Graduate School of the University of Chicago, were dismissed by the executive committee of the Board of Curators, and G. H. Mowrer, student assistant in psychology, twenty-two years old, was relieved of his teaching duties, but allowed to continue as a student, according to Associated Press dispatches. The full Board of Curators later commuted the "sentence" of Dr. Meyer to suspension for one year. The other "sentences" stand. H. J. Blanton, a member of the Executive Board of Curators and editor of the Monroe County *Appeal*, defends his vote for the ouster in an editorial, which says in part:

"The time has come for a crusade against such discussions and such literature; for ridding our schools of those who can not distinguish between legitimate research and cesspool delving and for barring from local libraries volumes which reek with sex-appeal.

"There is not a community in the State that would not be benefited by such a stand for old-fashioned proprieties as University authorities have taken at Columbia."

Two vital questions are presented in the incident, says Tom Bodine, editor of the Paris (Mo.) *Mercury*. "The first is, 'Are all college professors damn fools?' and the second is 'Should not the whole American educational system be overhauled, stript of growing and costly accretions of drivel and reshaped to meet the demands of common sense?'" Mr. Bodine thinks that if the sex questions had been propounded to mature men and women they might have elicited valuable information. But he contends that to put them to young boys and girls was "imbecile." About all it could do, he argues, "was to spice up their conversation, already too highly spiced in this regard, and increase intimacies already beyond rational restraint. We can almost hear the Greek-letter girls giggling," he says, "and can easily imagine the Rabelaisian laughter that rends the cigaret smoke of frat houses."

The main indictment against the questionnaire, thinks the Milwaukee *Journal*, is its futility. For "what do boys and girls of the ripe age of nineteen know about what they would do if they found their life mate unfaithful, or that she or he had been immoral before marriage? Maybe they would and maybe they wouldn't. If the university really wants to know, it had better ask people who have faced the problem." What is really needed, comments the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, is "more instruction in home-creating and less of easy divorces and home-destruction. . . . It is very nearly time that the theories of those who believe that every act and thought in life has a sex basis should be thrown away. Lives of youth molded in such beliefs are but molded in dry sand."

But to the Omaha *World-Herald* there is room for considerable argument. "Something at least," it says, "must be conceded to the judgment of men who have made a profession of the educational guidance of youth and who have had the benefit of years of close contact with young men and women." And as the Nebraska paper looks at it:

"The deplorable thing about this situation is this, that if the university is to be governed to satisfy every temporary burst of public indignation, then independence of thought and action by its faculty are at an end. Where that independence is destroyed the prime function of the university, to teach young men and women to think for themselves, is impossible."

The questionnaire may have been gratuitous, or unfortunately framed, or badly handled, remarks the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, but one is inclined, under the circumstances, to trust the judgment of a half dozen professors rather than the prejudices of laymen frightened by the prospect of legislative discipline.

"And that trust is reinforced by the knowledge that the university student body has gone so vigorously to the defense of the instructors.

"As one student put it in a letter to the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, 'we are interested in learning to live. We want to improve our minds. We want to live the best, the finest, the cleanest lives. To do that we must have knowledge. We are here to acquire knowledge. These men are giving us that knowledge. Must we see them leave?'

"Surely the time has come, even in Missouri, when the subject of sex can be approached candidly and scientifically, whatever hysteria may be shown among people who regard virtue and ignorance, truth and suppression, as interchangeable terms. It is utter folly to treat advanced college students of to-day as tho they will be somehow poisoned by a serious inquiry into a subject which, as Dr. Meyer says, 'every one talks about . . . especially persons of marriageable age.' And it is a serious challenge to the integrity of an institution of learning when its methods, tho of the highest scientific and social significance, are molded by legislators without the faintest conception of the issues they are tampering with."

CHRIST WINNING OVER MOHAMMED

ISLAM IS ON THE DEFENSIVE against Christianity in West Africa, according to the Rev. F. Deaville Walker, secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, London, and editor of the society's monthly magazine, *The Foreign Field*. This is in exact contradiction of the missionaries' usual report a few years ago, which likened the progress of Islam in West Africa to a prairie fire sweeping all before it. It is an unquestionable fact, recites Mr. Walker in *The Moslem World* (Harrisburg), that almost everywhere, from the Gambia to the Niger, the number of Mohammedans is increasing, but it is, in the main, he says, due to immigration rather than to conversions. In support of his statement that Christ is winning over Mohammed, Mr. Walker recites:

"A missionary of eighteen years' experience, with whom I stayed in Wenchi, asserts that there is practically no Mohammedan progaganda going on in Ashanti, and that, so far from every Moslem trader being a missionary for his faith, they are making no serious efforts to win Ashantis from their fetishism—in fact, many of them are notably ignorant of the religion they profess. This I found to be in substance true of every place I visited over very wide areas. Not in a single instance could any missionary, African minister, government official, or trader with whom I conversed, tell me of any important present-day movement toward Islam, and some of them had, on reflection, to admit that they did not know of a single convert from fetishism to Mohammedanism.

"A few years ago in Mendeland the Mohammedans were making considerable progress, and Paramount Chiefs were coming under their influence and even building them mosques. To-day, in that very area, there is unmistakable evidence that their progress is being arrested. In one chiefdom I visited the chief had been a convert to Islam and had built a small mosque; then he came under Christian influence, invited missionaries to his chiefdom, built them a house, a church, a dispensary and a boys' boarding-school; he himself became a catechumen and a regular attender at the House of God. The mosque in this place barely holds twenty men, and last year, even for the great Ramadan gatherings, the worshipers were all able to find room inside it!

"In an adjacent chiefdom the Paramount Chief had built a mosque and had taken a Moslem name. But, hearing reports of Christian work in the neighboring chiefdoms, he appealed for a missionary; 'Mohammedanism is good,' he said, 'but I believe that Christianity is better for my people. . . . If you can not let me have the best, I must have the second best.' We were able to accept his challenge, and to-day in his principal village he has built us two churches, a mission-house, a boarding-school, a dispensary and a theological training institution—practically without cost to the missionary society; he attends service regularly, and has a weekly catechumen class for his sixty-odd wives. A few miles away another mosque has been pulled down and a Christian church built on the site."

Mr. Walker narrates what he terms a remarkable example of the lack of fanaticism—and of the indifference to the tenets of Islam—in one place he visited. On entering a mosque his party saw several large colored prints pasted on the wall just beside the prayer-niche. To their amazement they found that the largest one was a picture of Jesus washing the feet of His disciples. Mr. Walker was permitted to take a photograph of the scene, a similar courtesy being extended to him in other mosques. In one place he created a profound impression because he was the only one present who had read the Koran through. Mr. Walker recites further:

"During the last fifteen years the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society missionaries and African ministers have baptized over one hundred thousand adult converts from fetishism in West Africa alone. The other missions also have had notable ingatherings. In addition to all these, there are the multitudes baptized on the French Ivory Coast by the black prophet, William Harris, and his helpers—probably from 60,000 to 100,000. What can Islam show to compare with these great ingatherings? Practically nothing. The followers of Christ are winning all along the line, and our successes are only limited by the paucity of our resources."

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Preference so great—loyalty so deep and lasting as the motorists of the world display for Buick —imbue its makers with a firm determination to keep everlasting faith with Buick owners.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned

Dr. Keith Preston left a professorship in Latin at Northwestern University to become a columnist on the Chicago *Daily News*. He died in 1927—at the age of forty-three. A posthumous volume of his verse and prose, entitled "Pot Shots From Pegasus" (Covici-Friede, New York), has just appeared, with an introduction by Christopher Morley, who acclaims this Chicagoan as "a real wit, who brought to his diurnal oracles the clear focus of a trained scholar." In a day when light verse seems to become heavier and heavier, the temptation to quote at length from Keith Preston is strong. The following exemplifies his genius as an acrobat of words:

THAT TRAFFIC PROBLEM

By Keith Preston

Each week now worse that crossroad puzzle,
Thicker the cars that nose and nuzzle,
And clash and crash, and creep and crawl,
And scoot and scuttle, stop and stall,
And hoot and honk, and wail and howl,
And herd and huddle, cheek by jowl,
Ring round the rosy, and hell to pay,
Especially on the Sabbath day,
When folks who ought to be in church,
Leaving the parson in the lurch,
Fall in the far-flung flivver line,
And flock to roadhouses to dine,
Or nibble in some grassy nook
Cold delicatessen they have took.

Each week we say it's growing worse.
How shall we lift this traffic curse,
Relieve the roads of car congestion,
And solve our Sunday picnic question?
The answer is "Excelsior!"
The time has come for us to soar,
To rise above the crowded lanes
In winged cars or flivver planes
And in the uncongested air
Eat chicken cold or roast beef rare
With ice-cream cones or frozen pie,
From hot-dog blimps that hover by.

You call this bunk? Well, maybe so;
But better answer we don't know.
When we can settle things with sense
We do so at our own expense.
But when we see no answer under
The sun, we steal Art Brisbane's thunder;
And, going straight up in the air,
We ask you all to join us there.

Keith Preston realized the value of brevity in juggling words and ideas. Here are two happy examples of this mastery:

AN AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY

By Keith Preston

I am the captain of my soul;
I rule it with stern joy;
And yet I think I had more fun,
When I was a cabin boy.

MARITAL TRAGEDY

By Keith Preston

A modernist married a fundamentalist wife,
And she led him a catechism and dogma life.

Berton Braley has published in a slim and attractive volume his "Tales of the Hot Dog Tavern" (The Marchbanks Press, New York), which was first published in *Adventure*. It is studded with lyrics in roughneck vernacular—lyrics which clamor for quotation. We must limit ourselves to the song of the pathetic homebody:

I JUST STAY HOME

By Berton Braley

Down at the docks I love to stray
And watch the ships that sail away
For Liverpool and Singapore,
For Rio, Shanghai, Nome,
And every other foreign shore,
And yet—I just stay home.

The liners and the tramps depart
And I go with 'em, in my heart,
Across the seas to ports that gleam
Under the blue sky's dome.
To travel to them is my dream,
And yet—I just stay home.

Sometimes I think that I will sail
Out on that heaving ocean trail,
But deep inside of me I know
I'll never get to roam,
I watch the steamers come and go,
But me—I just stay home.

For I'm the timid sort of guy
To watch the ships and sit and sigh
And dream about the course they take
Across the ocean foam—
And never, never make the break
But just stay home!

An interesting quarterly of English rural life is *The Countryman*, published by J. W. Robertson Scott at Idbury, Kingham, Oxford. In a department called "The Farm House Muse" we find this charming poem:

THE CHANT OF THE COWS

By W. K. W.

The musing moon looked down upon the farm;
So bright she beamed, the chagrined stars
In sorrow hid their heads.

And first she spied the cudding cows
Who chanted as they chewed,
Of the ancient jest and old-world law;
How milksop men for ever sweat and swear
And labor all their lives for cows' content:
And this they sang,
The song of all the beasts—

"All day we graze and grow,
Fulfilling the appointed lives of kine;
We work; we fatten;
We give milk and meat;
Our offsprings and our passions we submit.
And all around is man and man's inventions,
His creations, machinations;
Man with his eyes and voice;
Man with his stick;
His cords, cajoleries, caressings;
And, above all, his purposed powerful will.
His voice. . . . He swears
And we are frightened and obey;
Endears and we are soothed
And trust our very lives into his keeping;
And our hearts.

"All but our souls
Which he has never known that we possess.
All day we bend our necks in meek submission
And tolerate the tyranny of man;
For we await the night.

"The night is ours.
Unfettered all our thoughts and feelings then;
Above the paltry ways and means of man
We soar beyond his petty domination.
"Madly, amazingly, foolishly frolicsome
Our purposeless play begins.
The secrets of the sparkling stars we share;
The wise content of the amusing moon;
We have the cutting frost for our companion;
The balmy nights of June for our delight.
Our jokes are cracked with God,
And Time is our playmate.

"What do we care that we should die?
We fatten in content.
For what is Time . . . and Life?
Prosperity or ease, and care and forethought?
Above, beyond, outside, ahead
We stand remote from these.
The day for man;
Let him be master of the day and Fate,
For us the fateful night."

Only the dog, his soul enslaved to Day,
Growled a complaining, incoherent "Nay!"

Maturity of thought and advance in technique are evident in Siegfried Sassoon's new volume of poems, "The Heart's Journey" (Harper & Brothers, New York). Here is a lyric untitled by the Anglo-Jewish poet. One title suggests itself:

ALONE

By Siegfried Sassoon

"*When I'm alone*"—the words tripped off his tongue
As though to be alone were nothing strange.
"*When I was young*," he said; "*when I was young. . . .*"

I thought of age, and loneliness, and change.
I thought how strange we grow when we're alone,
And how unlike the selves that meet, and talk,
And blow the candles out, and say good-night.
Alone . . . The word is life endured and known.
It is the stillness where our spirits walk
And all but inmost faith is overthrown.

Even more exquisitely chiseled is the thirty-second lyric of this spiritual autobiography:

FROM "THE HEART'S JOURNEY"

By Siegfried Sassoon

The wisdom of the world is this: To say, *There is*
No other wisdom but to gulp what time can give.
To guard no inward vision winged with mysteries;
To hear no voices haunt the hurrying hours we live;
To keep no faith with ghostly friends; never to know
Vigils of sorrow crowned when loveless passions fade . . .
From wisdom such as this to find my gloom I go,
Companioned by those powers who keep me unafraid.

The young generation of American poets seems to have revolted against nature to worship the newer machinery of the twentieth-century metropolis. In "Progression and Other Poems" (The Chisholm Press, New York) we discover this striking example of city-inspired verse:

THE TALL CITY

By A. M. Sullivan

Many greeds collided here, and learned by bruising
The folly of their scars. Now they are choosing
To lift white shoulders toward the broken sky,
And from each black tongue rolls a twisted cry
That high winds bleach into a minor vice;
Here sin becomes a virtue at a price
And from the stone piles and unholy din
Arises Beauty with a haughty chin.

A SUPERIORITY TOO MARKED TO BE ESCAPED

If it should ever be suggested to you that Cadillac and La Salle have an equal in safety, elegance and handling ease—it is a very simple matter to make the test and find the inevitable answer.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MAKING WASHINGTON SAFE FOR DIPLOMACY

International Newsreel photograph

A LOYAL BROTHER TO SISTER "DOLLY"

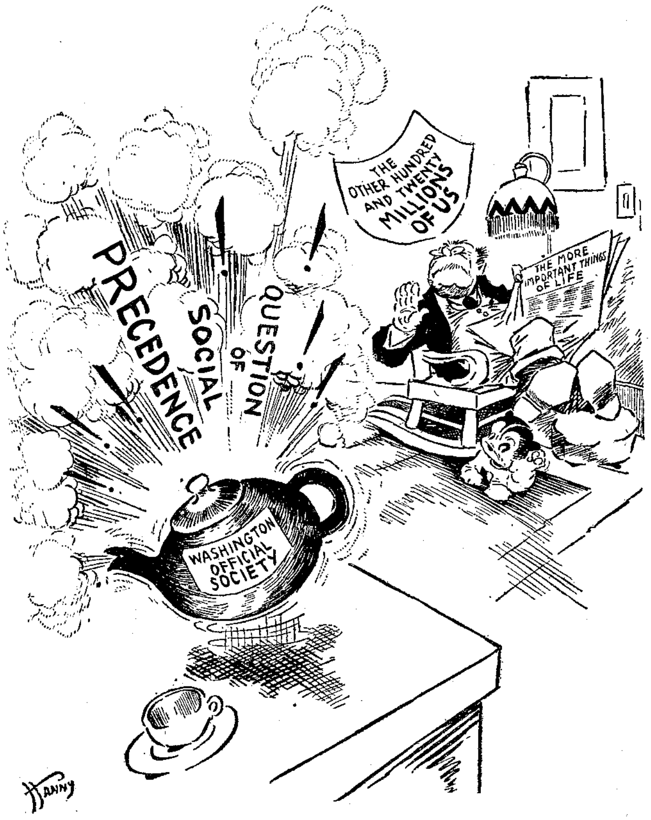
Vice-President Curtis is seen here with Mrs. Gann, whose desire to participate in his official precedence has been gratified for the time being, after a diplomatic and social upheaval.

MEMORIES OF "THE MIKADO" are invoked by more than one chronicler over the happy ending which Secretary of State Stimson has patched up, at least temporarily, with a sagacity freely compared to that of King Solomon, to save Washington from being shaken to smithereens by the social convulsion over where Mrs. Gann shall sit at table. The New York *World*, in a rejoicing editorial, quotes one of Gilbert's rollicking verses as an apt commentary on the occasion. "Joining hands," it exclaims, "squaring up to the footlights, bowing in the direction of the bouquets and music, Mr. Stimson, Mr. Curtis, Sir Esmé Howard, the other diplomats, and Mrs. Gann can now strike up the song of 'The Mikado':

'And I expect you'll all agree
That he was right to so decree.
And I am right,
And you are right,
And all is right as right can be!'"

As this editorial sees the outcome, "everybody's dignity is safe; everybody is happy. A great danger to the Republic has been averted. That authority on precedence and master of Washington etiquette, Alvey A. Adee, could not have handled the matter better himself." What *The World* describes as Secretary Stimson's "adroit avoidance of a decision" on the social rank of Mrs. Gann, Vice-President Curtis's half-sister and "official hostess," proves that "we have a master of diplomacy in the State Department." And here, before going into the fine points of Mr. Stimson's diplomacy, let us gather from the press a passing historical perspective of this momentous tragi-comedy of social precedence, with proof of the remarkable extent to which the Gann affair has rocked America—sometimes with laughter and anon with impassioned partizanship—and has even awakened more temperate repercussions throughout the civilized world. "Not since the time when President Roosevelt ruled that the diplomatic corps should precede the Supreme Court at official receptions, and Chief Justice Melville Fuller and his family walked out of the White House in indignation, writes Ashmun Brown from the Washington bureau of the Providence *Journal*, has social and diplomatic Washington been so stirred as it was when Vice-President Curtis announced that he had made formal protest against Mr. Kellogg's State Department ruling that Mrs. Edward Everett Gann must trail along after the diplomatic corps instead of taking her place with her brother, the Vice-President, immediately after President and Mrs. Hoover." Reading further:

> The Vice-President was moved to dignify what appears on the surface to be a feminine squabble over the academic question of rank and precedence, by his conviction that this controversy is merely a part of a campaign that has been waged for generations between the diplomatic corps on one side and the officials of this Government on the other. Victory has perched on the banners of the diplomats on several occasions, as in the case of the Roosevelt decision placing the diplomats ahead of the Supreme Court, and in the case of the recent ruling by the Department of State against Mrs. Gann. But in many of the battles the officials have won.
>
> Vice-President Fairbanks, in the period of his incumbency of that office, 1905-1909, under the Roosevelt Administration,


PRECEDENCE
SOCIAL
QUESTION OF
THE OTHER HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS OF US
THE MORE IMPORTANT THINGS OF LIFE
WASHINGTON OFFICIAL SOCIETY
HANNY

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THAT TEMPEST IN THE TEAPOT
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

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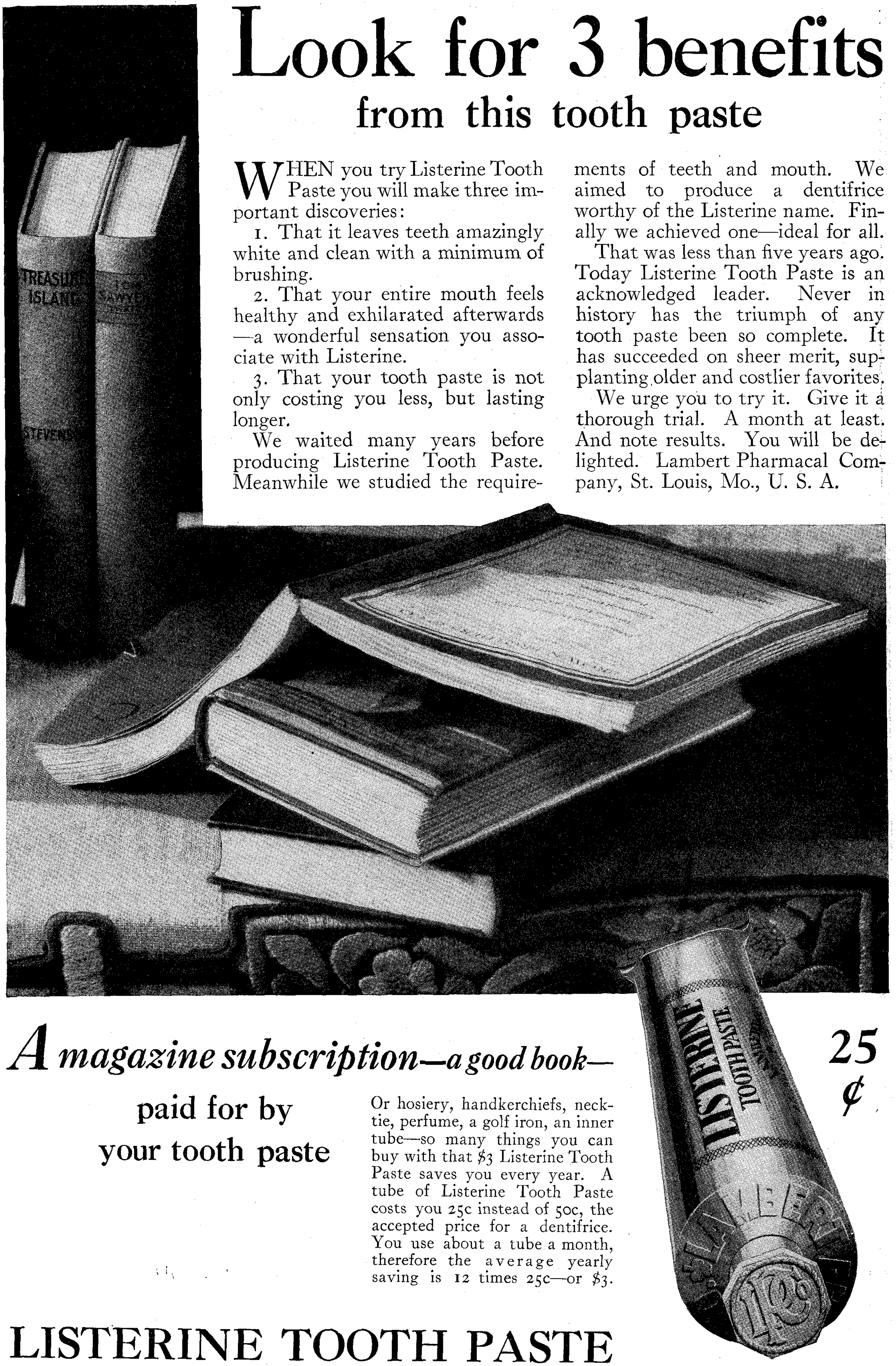

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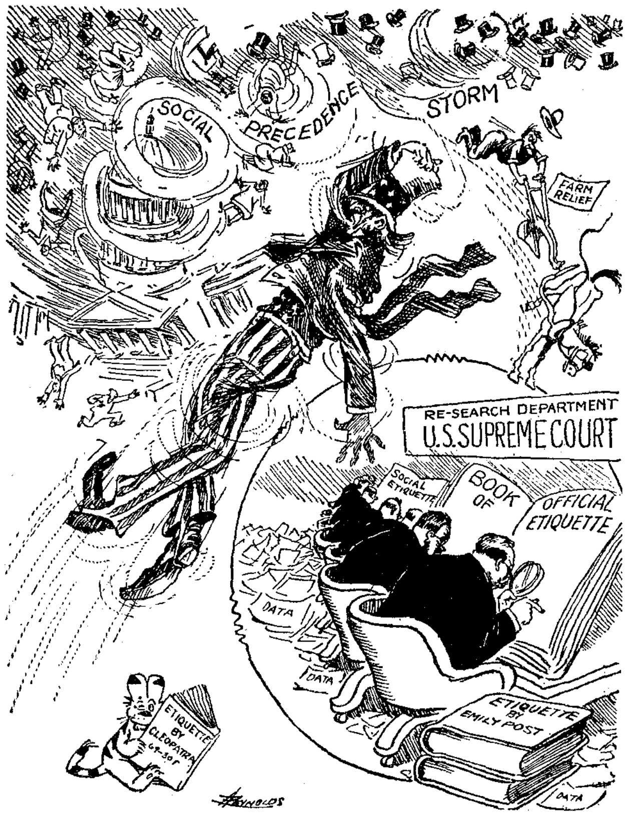
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

was a notable victor. He set up the contention that neither the Vice-President nor his wife would attend any function, save where the President attended, unless accorded precedence over all others. In practical effect, that meant that hostesses had to give the Vice-President and his wife precedence over diplomats and their wives. Prior to that time there had been no definite rule, altho the diplomats had demanded precedence over the Vice-President. The Fairbanks' contention has since passed into the unwritten social code, altho at first it caused many of the men and women of the embassies and legations to remain away from functions.



ANOTHER BIG ISSUE AT WASHINGTON
—Reynolds in the Portland *Morning Oregonian.*

It is against this rule that the diplomats, as viewed by social and official Washington, have scored in relegating the Vice-President's hostess to inferior place, altho still according precedence to the Vice-President himself, for Washington regards the whole matter as merely a part of the long campaign between the diplomatic corps and the officials. As always in the past, Washington is dividing into factions and a glorious battle impends.

Here is the statement given out to-day by Vice-President Curtis: "The Vice-President stated that the question of the seating of his hostess, Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, at official dinners has not been settled. He has notified the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, of his dissatisfaction with the action of the former Secretary, Mr. Kellogg, and has asked for a reversal of it.

"The Vice-President stated further that at the suggestion of the Department of State he had notified the Department on March 19, 1929, that Mrs. Gann is his official hostess, and asked for her full recognition as such. That without discussing the matter with him, Mr. Kellogg acted upon in the manner heretofore given to the press.

"The Vice-President feels that he is not bound by Mr. Kellogg's conclusion, and has protested to Mr. Stimson."

At the Department of State to-day Secretary Stimson paused from the consideration of the Mexican and Chinese revolutions, the selection of ambassadors and ministers abroad, and such matters, to answer questions. Manifestly, new come from the Philippines and not fully informed regarding the disputes that have been going on for so long regarding the social status of Mrs. Gann, the conversation was irksome to him. He did say, however, that Vice-President Curtis called on him yesterday and spoke of the matter, explaining the situation, and asking the Secretary at his leisure to have the ruling made recently under the régime of Secretary Kellogg reviewed. Secretary Stimson thought that there are sufficient precedents available to enable the Department to determine what should be done.

Secretary Stimson said this "as gingerly as if he were trying to smuggle an army of Mexican revolutionists into the State Department courtyard," according to another Washington correspondent—Drew Pearson, of the Baltimore *Sun*, whose dispatch runs on in this gossipy vein:

> On one occasion, when invited to a dinner given in honor of Mrs. William M. Jardine, wife of the retiring Secretary of Agriculture, Mrs. Gann called up her hostess in advance and insisted that she be seated ahead of Mrs. Jardine. Mrs. Gann won her point, and private apologies were made to Mrs. Jardine afterward, for at that time Mrs. Gann's brother was not yet Vice-President.
>
> Mrs. Gann had also protested vehemently and vigorously when the Senate Ladies' Luncheon Club elected Mrs. George Moses, wife of the New Hampshire Senator, as its chairman.
>
> Mrs. Gann had previously approached several members of the club about her own election, but the club held it was unconstitutional to elect any but an actual wife of a Senator as its president.
>
> After all this rather obvious social activity, the State Department's demotion of Mrs. Gann was received with a burst of mirth which could hardly have been described as polite.
>
> Mrs. Gann resented this. Her resentment came to a head last Sunday when she and her brother and Mr. Gann, who has remained unobtrusively in the background, attended the annual Easter breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean.
>
> At the breakfast Mr. Gann quietly found a little table in an inconspicuous corner of the dining-room, for it is the custom at these affairs for all except a dozen high-ranking guests to scramble for their places at several surrounding small tables.
>
> Mrs. Gann, he supposed, would be seated with her brother and the other dignitaries.
>
> But she was not. Her husband had to give up his place at the inconspicuous table and go to her rescue. And they had to scramble for places wherever they could get them together with the other *hoi polloi.*

It appears that Mr. Gann, who is a patent attorney in Washington, modestly disclaims all special social honors on his own account. Nevertheless, in the course of the Mrs. Gann imbroglio, he has come in for more than his share of the fierce white light that beats upon those who rebel against the official social arbiters. As the Boston *Post* remarks in an editorial:

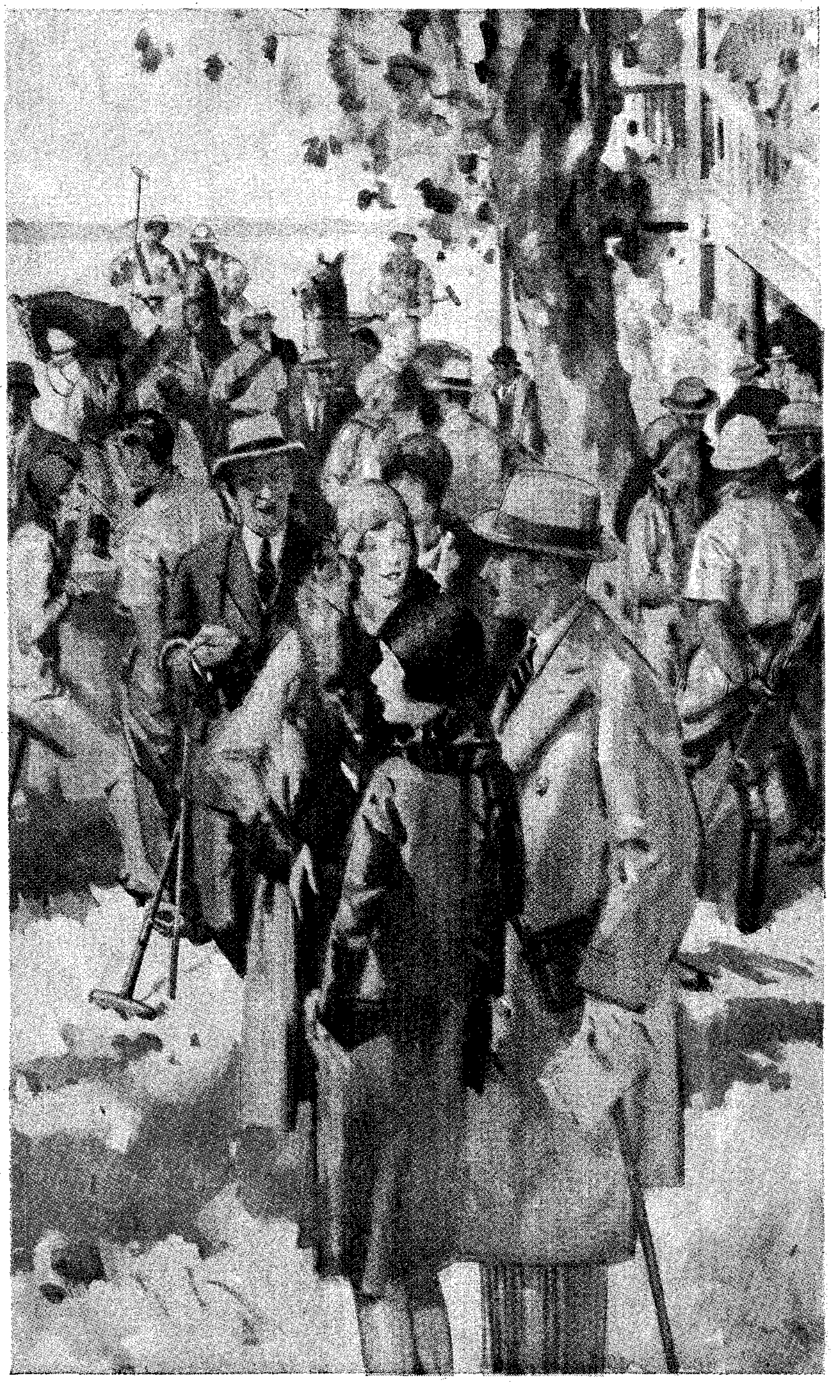
> Then there is the question of Mr. Gann. He occupies no official position, but the unwritten law of Washington society is that an invitation to the wife must include the husband, just as an invitation to the husband must include the wife.
>
> If Mrs. Gann is entitled to the precedence that comes to her as the sister of the Vice-President, why is not Mr. Gann entitled to all social courtesies, because he is Mrs. Gann's husband?
>
> It is all very puzzling.

(*Continued on page 39*)

International Newsreel photograph

"A MASTER OF DIPLOMACY"

Secretary of State Stimson, whose tact stilled the social storm over Mrs. Gann's place at table, is also hailed as "a social Solomon."



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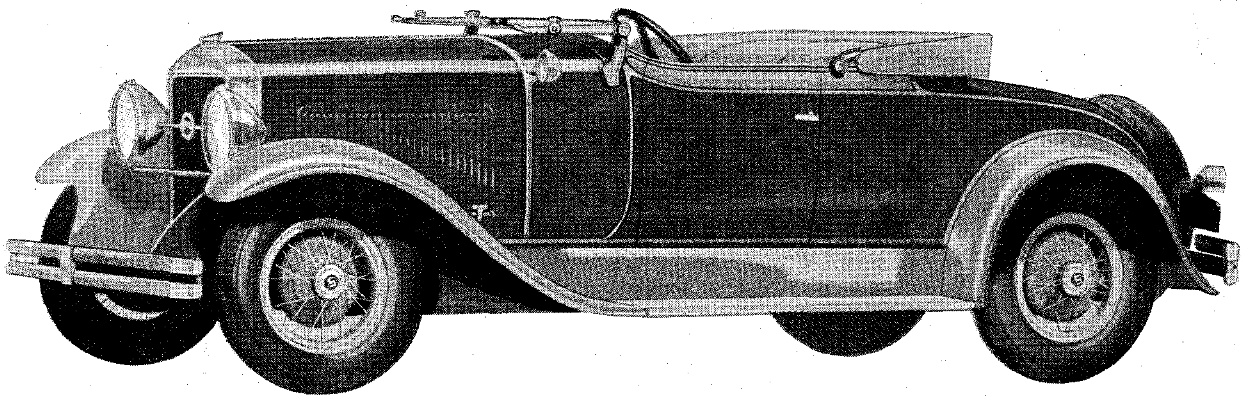

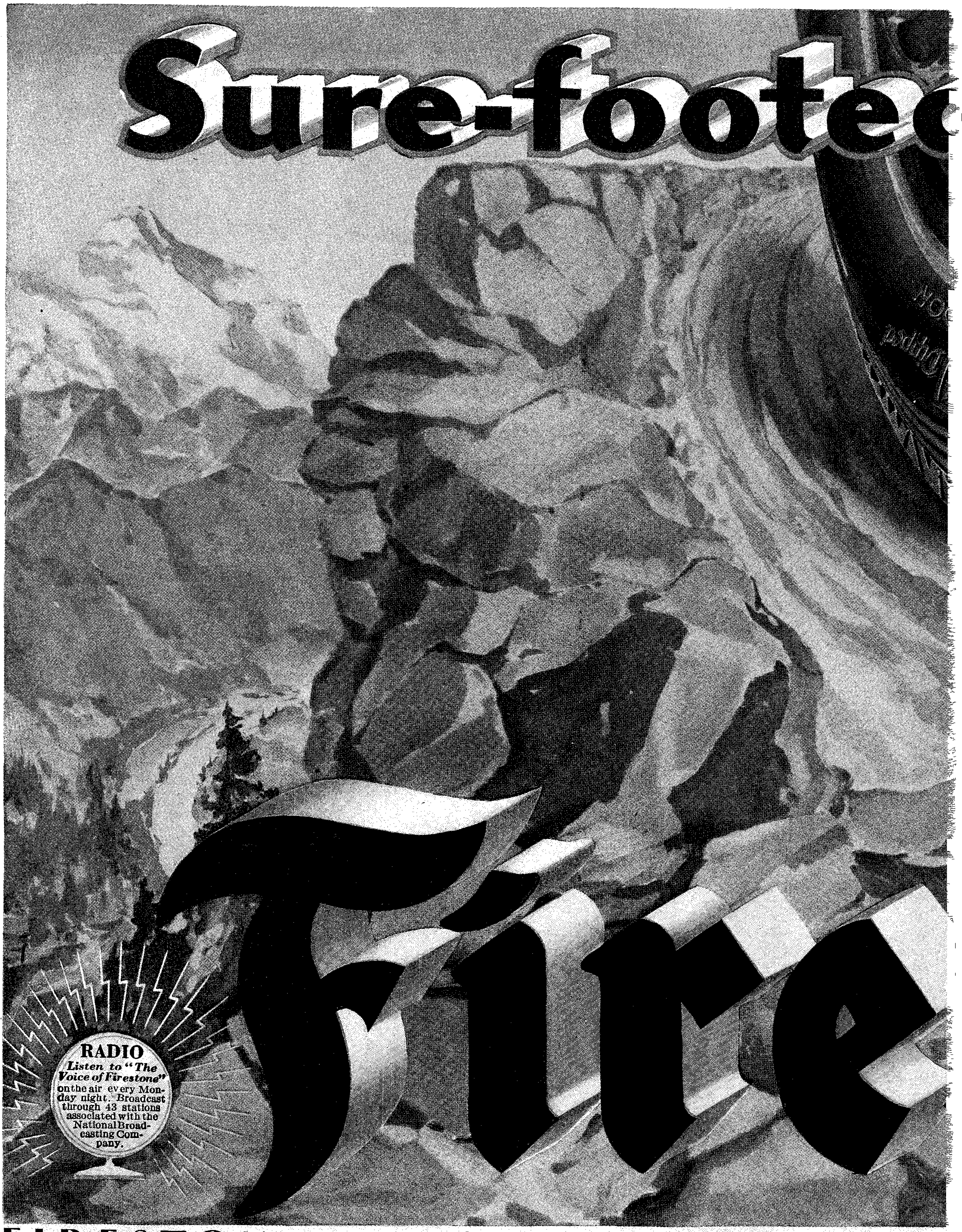
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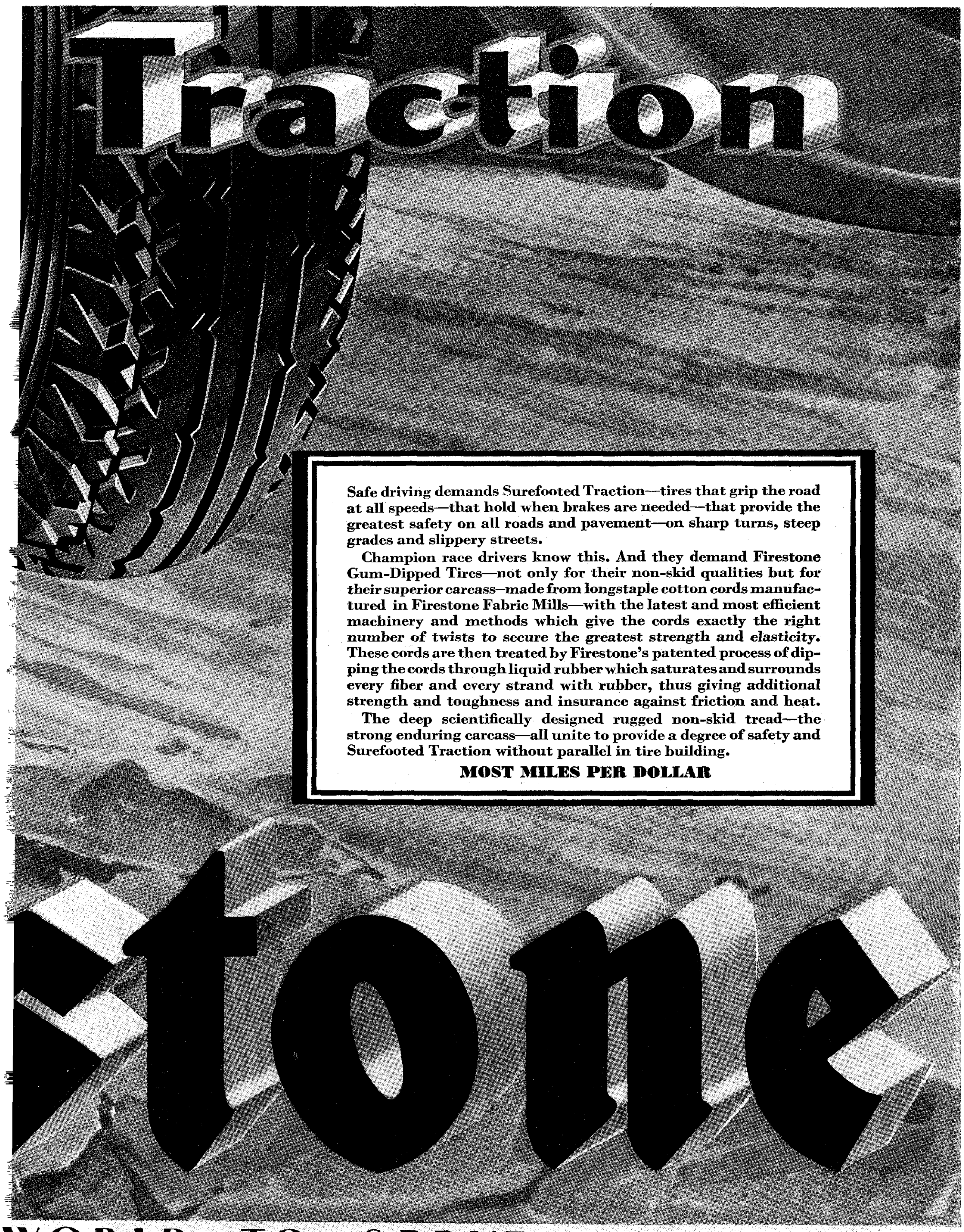

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Champion race drivers know this. And they demand Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires—not only for their non-skid qualities but for their superior carcass—made from longstaple cotton cords manufactured in Firestone Fabric Mills—with the latest and most efficient machinery and methods which give the cords exactly the right number of twists to secure the greatest strength and elasticity. These cords are then treated by Firestone's patented process of dipping the cords through liquid rubber which saturates and surrounds every fiber and every strand with rubber, thus giving additional strength and toughness and insurance against friction and heat.

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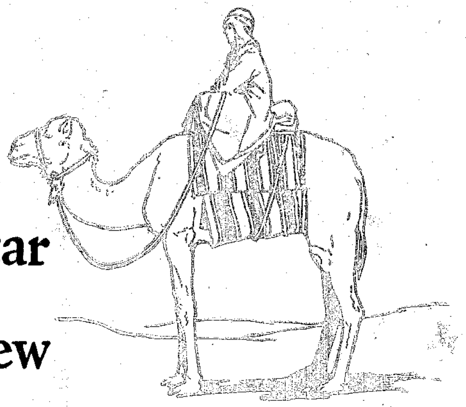

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the New

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(*Continued from page 34*)

The lively Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth is credited in Washington with offering a solution of the embarrassing position that arises from Mr. Gann's position in the official set. She was asked, according to report, whether it would be the proper thing to include Mr. Gann in all invitations sent to the Vice-President's household.

"I don't think so," she replied, "Mr. Gann's place is in the home."

And that is but one of a number of more or less bright sayings about Mr. Gann's status, which have gone the rounds of Washington dinner-tables and editorial desks. All of which, we learn, has been received by Mr. Gann himself with the utmost good-nature. He and his wife occupy a Washington apartment, which the Vice-President shares with them. As the New York *Times* tells us:

> The deep affection of Vice-President Curtis for his sister is well known among their friends. He has explained that he feels under a great debt of gratitude to her on account of the help she gave him at the outset of his political career.
>
> When he came to Washington in 1893 as a member of the House of Representatives from Kansas, his sister as Miss Dolly Curtis served as his secretary. His early popularity among his Kansas constituency has been attributed by Mr. Curtis to the insistence of his sister that every letter he received from a constituent should have a personal response, and it was she who wrote such responses for his signature.
>
> It is related by friends of Mr. Curtis and Mrs. Gann that in those early days of her brother's service in Congress, she would return late at night from social functions and start anew the typing of answers to communications he had received, frequently remaining at this task until the small hours of the morning.
>
> Now that he is Vice-President, it is said, he feels that he can not do her enough honor.

International Newsreel photograph

AND HERE IS *MR.* GANN!

Washington produced a doughty champion for Mrs. Gann in the person of Senator Heflin, of Alabama, who interpreted the whole episode in terms of a plot by nefarious Europeans to undermine 100-per-cent. American principles and persons. According to Charles Michelson in the New York *World:*

> "It is against the American principle to ask the official hostess of the Vice-President to step down for any foreigner," said Senator Heflin. "I don't want this thing bandied about by a lot of diplomats chattering like a lot of magpies. If it can't be settled in any other way, it can be settled by law.
>
> "You must remember that Mr. Curtis is a potential President, and his dignity must be our concern. It is not that he is claiming anything; he is merely upholding the American tradition."
>
> He followed the newspaper correspondents to the door of his office and, by way of dismissal, added:
>
> "This is a serious issue, boys, and if it ain't settled the country is gone."

Which solemn warning prompts the Springfield *Union* to conjecture darkly:

> The uneasy suspicion that the disputed social status of Mrs. Gann constitutes a critical national problem is confirmed by the interest displayed in it by Senator Heflin of Alabama. Senator Heflin concerns himself only with national perils of the first importance. If the controversy over the position of Mrs. Gann is of sufficient consequence to divert the attention of the Senator from the Pope of Rome, all good Americans may be assured that it raises an issue second only in significance to the color of the hangings in the Red Room of the White House, the cross on the church flag of the Navy, and the Papal symbols said to be cunningly inscribed upon the national currency. Obviously more is involved in the affair of Mrs. Gann than meets the eye. . . . Shall a lady who represents the best in the democratic social traditions of Kansas stand aside for those who have brought to America the artificial atmosphere of decaying monarchical courts? Shall a lady in whose veins flows the blood of the American Indian take a second place to the descendants of European lords? Senator Heflin, always prolific in issues, has indeed discovered another American issue and another subject for unlimited debate in the Senate.

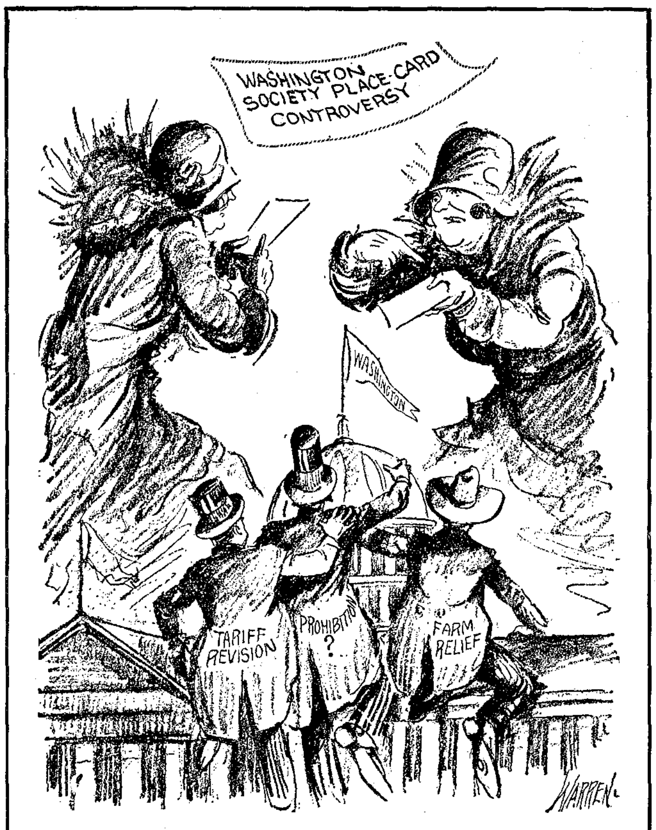
While Secretary Stimson spent some obviously anxious days preparing to make the safest possible response to the Vice-President's request, there was much consulting of precedents and authorities, and some curious facts were uncovered. *The World* offered an exhaustive table of official and diplomatic precedence, thus:

> Etiquette in Washington is "vitally necessary," according to Emily Post, in her book, "Etiquette." And precedence, "the bane of the Washington hostess," is as difficult "as a cryptogram" to solve. The forfeit, moreover, "is social death" if the answer happens to be wrong.
>
> The order of precedence in officialdom she described with the warning that it is "only approximate," and that in moot points the State Department should be consulted. Foreigners, as guests, take precedence under equal circumstances. Her list follows:
>
> 1. The highest possible rank is that of a foreign sovereign or President.
> 2. Next comes the President of the United States.
> 3. The Vice-President, in the absence of the President.
> 4. A special Ambassador directly representing his sovereign on a special mission. Or by courtesy a Cardinal. In Catholic houses the Archbishop who is the Apostolic Delegate might properly precede the Ambassadors.
> 5. The foreign Ambassadors in the order of their length of residence in the country.
> 6. The Chief Justice.
> 7. The Vice-President when the President is present.
> 8. The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
> 9. Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
> 10. The Secretary of State.
> 11. Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary.
> 12. Secretary of War.
> 13. Attorney-General.
> 14. Postmaster-General.
> 15. Secretary of the Navy.
> 16. Secretary of the Interior.
> 17. Secretary of Agriculture.
> 18. Secretary of Commerce.
> 19. Secretary of Labor.
> 20. Senators. (Each Senator ranks according to his length of service. When elections are of the same date they are ranked according to the date of the admission of their respective States to the Union, or in case of the thirteen original States, according to their population.)
> 21. House of Representatives.
> 22. Chief of Staff of Army.
> 23. Chief of Naval Operations.
> 24. Governors of States. (Rank according to State.)
> 25. Chargé d'Affaires.
> 26. The Solicitor-General.
> 27. Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries.
> 28. Lieutenant-Governor of a State, President of a State Senate, Speaker of a State Assembly, all of equal rank.
> 29. State Justice, Mayor, State Senator, equal rank.
> 30. Major-General, Rear-Admiral, Major-General Commandant of Marine Corps.
> 31. Counsellors, Military and Naval Attachés.
> 32. Assemblymen.
> 33. Foreign First Secretaries.
> 34. Federal Reserve.

35. Interstate Commerce Commission.
36. Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.
37. Director of the Pan-American Union.
38. Foreign Second and Third Secretaries.

Rank is always official. This means that plain Mr. Smith, who has become "His Excellency, the Ambassador," ranks above a Prince or a Duke who is officially a Secretary of Embassy.

Meanwhile Senator Norris, of Nebraska, urged Secretary Stimson to decide the Gann question without delay, or submit it to the World Court. As *The Times* tells us:



IT'S GOING TO TAKE MORE THAN A SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS TO SETTLE THIS

—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.

The request of Mr. Norris, an insurgent leader in the Senate, who bolted the Republican ticket last fall, was contained in a jocular but sharply sarcastic letter to the Secretary, made public by Mr. Norris.

The text of Mr. Norris's letter is in part as follows:

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I most earnestly urge you to hurry up your decision on the extremely important question that has been submitted to you regarding the position at the dinner table of the sister of the Vice-President of the United States.

Until it is known definitely where the Vice-President's sister is going to sit, it will be impossible for many socially-minded Washingtonians to properly shine in society in accordance with their social and financial ambitions.

The League of Nations, the World Court, the maintaining of a big Navy, the conducting of a war in Nicaragua, are all important and may affect the peace of the civilized world, but they sink into insignificance and fade into oblivion when compared with the great question that is now agitating the whole world as to where the Vice-President's sister shall sit at the dinner table.

If you delay this decision too long the common people of America may have their eyes opened and may discover that issues in campaigns, usually fought out along national and international lines, are second in importance to the social functions of our capital city.

While you are deciding this question, you might just as well also decide what is going to happen to the Vice-President's sister's husband. Just as soon as you have determined where his sister shall sit, you will be confronted at once with the problem of finding a place at the table for her husband.

Either decide it without delay or officially report a disagreement on your part to the President of the United States and ask him to submit it to the World Court.

Hoping that without further delay you may relieve official society of the terrible suspense in which it now finds itself, I am,

Very truly yours, G. W. Norris.

While the bulk of the comment throughout the country ran to ridicule, the Gann imbroglio was recognized in Washington as a threat of serious embarrassment to the Administration. Strong men shuddered at the possibility that the Vice-President might go on strike against his traditional job as the Government's representative diner-out. On the other hand, it was politically unthinkable to slap Mr. Kellogg on the wrist by reversing his ruling. And then, there were the Diplomatic Corps, and the Cabinet wives! However, the resourceful Mr. Stimson, after some days of suspense and agitated consultation, engineered a compromise which seemed to promise to bottle up the trouble for the time being. As *The World* announced it:

Mrs. Edward E. Gann, as official hostess of Vice-President Charles Curtis, is to precede the wives of diplomats in official functions as a matter of courtesy of the Diplomatic Corps.

So far as Americans are concerned, there is no longer to be any official order of precedence dictated by the State Department. Washington society must determine such matters for itself.

Secretary of State Stimson, after consultation with President Hoover, has thus officially concluded the Curtis-Gann-Kellogg social war by one of the most adroit bits of sidestepping recorded in the annals of the department he heads.

Without technically reversing the ruling of former Secretary Kellogg, he let the Diplomatic Corps know the Hoover Administration would appreciate any courtesy the diplomats might choose to show the Vice-President and Mrs. Gann, his sister and official hostess, and washed his hands of the entire mess.

The diplomats are prepared to place Mrs. Gann in the seat of honor at social functions as the hostess of the Vice-President of the United States.

So the atmosphere is now all cleared up and everybody is happy except possibly Mr. Kellogg, who remains somewhat out on a limb, altho in the ruling which stirred up all the trouble he is conceded to have stated correctly the custom which has prevailed during recent years.

Mr. Stimson made no ruling. He conferred with Sir Esmé Howard, Ambassador for Great Britain and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, for nearly an hour. Sir Esmé left with Mr. Stimson a memorandum on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps pointing out that heads of missions hope to have the honor of entertaining the Vice-President and Mrs. Gann in the near future, and are anxious to know whether the previous ruling of the State Department is still upheld.

Mr. Stimson took no chances on a comeback. Before making his pronouncement he stept over to the White House and discust the matter with President Hoover. Upon his return he made public the texts of the documents.

The letter to the British Ambassador said in part:

"As I have written to the Vice-President, I believe that while Mr. Kellogg's letter correctly states the custom which has prevailed during recent years, neither Mr. Kellogg nor any other Secretary of State has intended to make any official rulings as to the precedence in which American officials and their wives should be received within the houses of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, but that such decision rests wholly within the discretion of the members of that corps themselves.

"I should be glad, therefore, if you would kindly convey to your colleagues in reply to their memorandum that any course which they take in reference to such matters will meet with no objection on the part of the State Department, and that any courtesy which they may choose to show the Vice-President and to Mrs. Gann will be most agreeable to me."

In his letter to the Vice-President, Mr. Stimson upsets the practise, long prevailing, under which the State Department has sought to be helpful when asked for assistance in determining questions of precedence at social functions. He says:

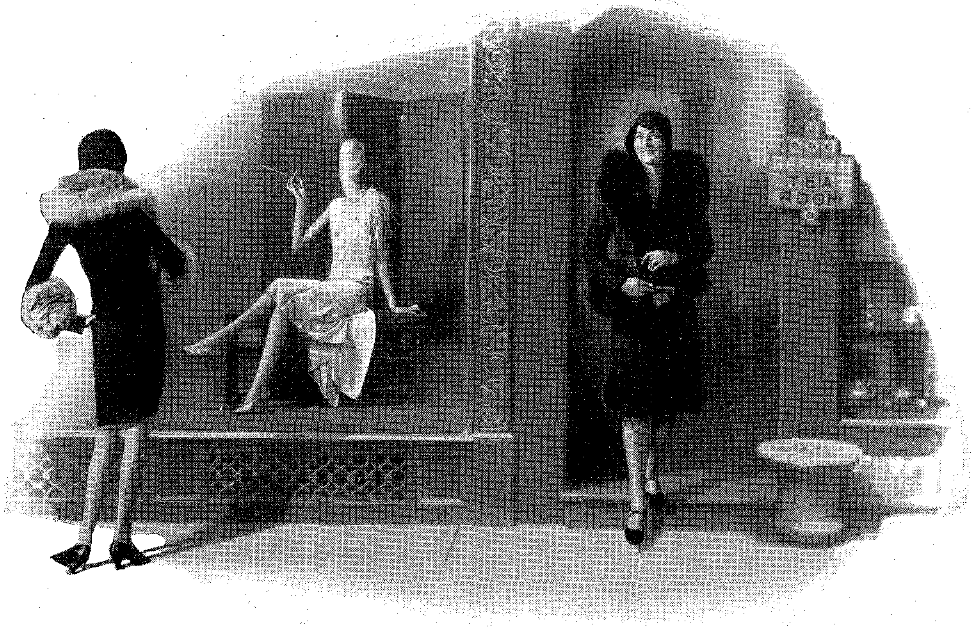
"While the State Department has the responsibility of determining precedence among foreign representatives themselves, as it is the custodian of the records establishing the dates on which they were accredited to this Government and, therefore, of their respective seniorities, it has no authority to determine questions of precedence among American officials nor of general social precedence in Washington; and it is my belief that it should no longer assist in such questions. I am therefore instructing the department to give no further advice or suggestions in such matters."

Secretary Stimson, by abandoning the right of determining who's who in official Washington, marks a complete departure from the régime of the Kelloggs. Under Mr. Kellogg the rule was clung to most tenaciously as one of the cherished prerogatives of the office.

The social leaders of Washington to-night were aghast at the possible effects of the decision. To many of them social existence has been made possible alone by the departmental decisions as to whether they shall sit two places up or three places down, and

Stimulants, Sedatives or Food—

from a Health Standpoint



THE desire for extreme slenderness is bringing serious consequences. When stimulants, sedatives or drugs are substituted for the food needed to build health and strength, the penalty is certain and severe—frequently broken health and sometimes death.

Half-truths are often more dangerous than falsehoods. While it is true that an excess of fat is undesirable and frequently dangerous in the later years of life, it is not true that young people—under thirty years of age—can ordinarily expect to have good health if they avoid wholesome body-building foods and persist in a rigid "reducing" diet. There are certainly more cases of tuberculosis among young "underweights" than there are among those of normal weight.

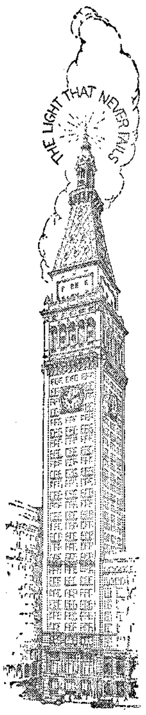
During childhood and the early adult years, Nature demands a bodily reserve upon which she can draw in time of need to fight disease. In youth a few pounds of excess weight are a valuable protection against physical breakdown. The sacrifice of this needed tissue may result in permanent injury, although the accounting may not come until years later.

Despite the claims of faddists and selfish interests, there is no mystery today in what constitutes an intelligent diet. The doctor who would not hesitate to prescribe a stimulant or a sedative in case of emergency, would forbid their use in place of needed foods.

A famous health expert was asked bluntly, "Do you think stimulants are harmful to everybody, no matter in what degree the stimulants are used?" He said, "Not always, but everyone should try to put himself in such fit physical condition that he will not need or desire artificial stimulation. The hunger for stimulants is an indication of weakness and evidence of improper diet or other incorrect living habits."

Certain practices trick the appetite and dull the desire for nourishing food. When the demands of a normal appetite are too frequently denied, the appetite may be lost and food be made repugnant.

Perhaps it is too late to talk to older people stubbornly set in wrong habits, but if the fathers and mothers of tomorrow will eat properly, exercise properly, work properly, sleep, breathe, stand, walk—yes—and *think* properly, they and their children will have better health and longer lives.


THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has the privilege of consulting famous specialists on important questions of health. While the Metropolitan wishes to point out most emphatically the danger of too strenuous dieting at the earlier ages, it also wishes to stress, no less emphatically, the danger of overweight at the older ages.

Our booklet, "Overweight", tells the best methods to control these evils. It also tells what you should weigh considering your age and height. Ask for Booklet 59-L which will be mailed free. Address Booklet Department, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW YORK

Biggest in the World, More Assets, More Policyholders, More Insurance in force, More new Insurance each year

8,000 MILES ALREADY!

sand, proving tire

HERE THEY COME! This picture was snapped while the Silver Fleet was en route to the Coast. Speedometers now show well over 8,000 miles.

TESTING TIRES—At left is excellent picture of tire tests that are made by the Fleet pilots. Photograph shows pilot checking up on the tread resiliency.

EIGHT THOUSAND miles . . . packed with punishment for tires!

Eight thousand miles . . . through snow and ice, rain and mud, heat and blistering sand . . .

Eight thousand miles . . . yet hardly a mark to show on the 60 sturdy, fighting Goodrich Tires that are carrying the Silver Fleet on its gruelling run across the continent and back!

* * *

New tire history has been written since that snowy day when the 15 cars of the Fleet put New York behind.

In a few short weeks they have faced conditions worse than many a tire encounters in a lifetime.

In 8,000 miles . . . first leg of a journey many times that longer . . . their tires have taken enough gruelling punishment to put many a casing permanently out of the running.

They met and defeated winter at the start. They conquered rain and mud as they rolled south. In Florida they plowed safely through blistering hot sands. In the Gulf States they overcame muddy back roads and humid warmth.

Yet those who saw them cross the 8,000 mile mark as they rolled across Texas found the tires like new!

Treads still sharp, clean cut, deep. Side walls free from any signs of injury. Wear so slight that precision instruments barely showed it.

And in 8,000 miles only three flats . . . nail punctures . . . to mar the perfect record of 60 Goodrich Tires—covering 480,000 tire miles.

With 8,000 miles behind it, the Silver Fleet has just begun its journey. Ahead lie thousands of miles more . . .

Thousands of miles of proof of the downright dollar-value of Silvertown Tires! Thousands of miles of all sorts of roads . . . to show you what stock tires on stock cars can do when those tires are made by Goodrich . . .

You'll surely be on hand to see the Silver Fleet when it reaches your section. In the meantime, see exact duplicates of its tires at your Goodrich dealer's store.

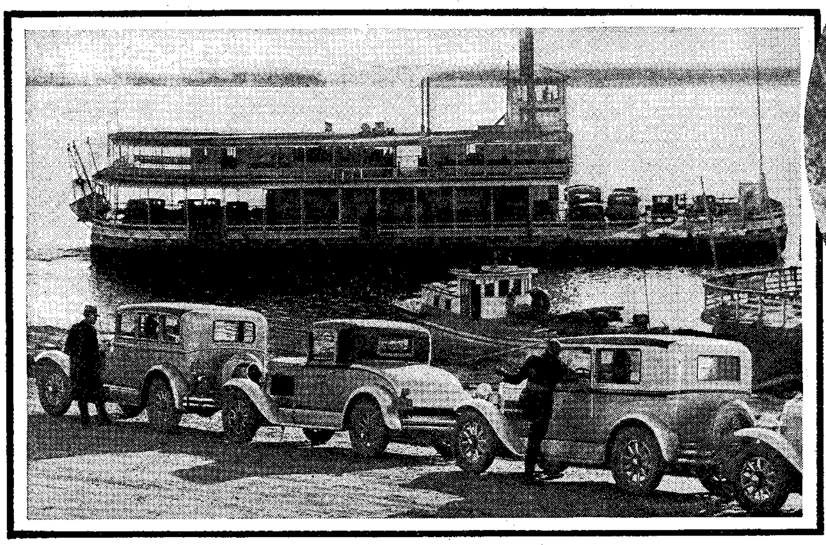
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, established 1870, Akron, O. Pacific Goodrich Rubber Company, Los Angeles, California. In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Company, Kitchener, Ontario.

Silver Fleet battles mud and stamina to millions

WATER, TOO! You can see from this picture that the famous Silver Fleet doesn't stop for anything. Here they are, running right through a river in Georgia.

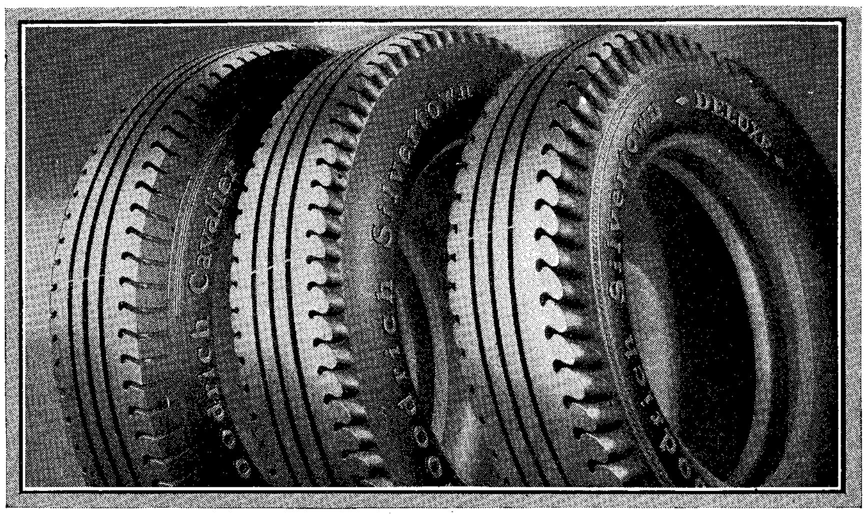
OUT SHE GOES! A little sand can't stop the Silver Fleet. The pilots lend a helping hand.

WOODEN ROAD—How would you like to drive a car over a road like this? Looks difficult . . . but it doesn't bother the Fleet. By this time they're used to the tough going.



CROSSING MISSISSIPPI! Here they are going across the famous Mississippi on this colorful old ferryboat.

THREE GOODRICH TIRES to meet your mileage requirements (right to left). Silvertown De Luxe for the motorist who demands superlative style and outstanding mileage service. The famous Silvertown—the standard quality tire of the Nation—the choice of millions of car owners. And the Goodrich Cavalier, a new low-priced, high-quality tire for hard drivers and keen buyers. Ask your local Goodrich dealer to show you these tires. He carries the exact size you need in stock . . . and offers you quick, efficient local service—that's the way to get real value.



Goodrich Silvertowns

Overheard

IN the green and white dressing room of one of the exclusive country clubs, two golfers were repairing the ravages of wind and sun.

"That '3 times a day in the dishpan' look is nothing compared to the '18 holes of golf' look that my hands have," remarked the girl in brown.

The girl in green laughed as she reached for the jar of "Vaseline" Jelly on the shelf.

"I started using this first for blisters on my hands after riding and golf. And I found it was simply marvelous for keeping my hands from getting rough and cracked."

LOOK on the dressing tables of smart clubs and you'll find "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly there among the beauty preparations. For simple and homely as this product is, its usefulness is so well recognized that it holds its own alongside of cosmetics with fancy names.

For softening hands—If the hands are rough and chapped, or too dry, or sunburned, or the cuticle is rough and inclined to form hangnails, massage them with a generous amount of "Vaseline" Jelly before retiring, and wear soft cotton or silk gloves.

For sunburn—The first sunburn of the spring is often the most painful. Cover the affected area with "Vaseline" Jelly and continue applications till the soreness goes.

Remember, when you buy, that the trademark Vaseline on the package is your assurance that you are getting the genuine product of the Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Cons'd.

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Vaseline
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
PETROLEUM JELLY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

without such arbitrary decisions social mob rule is anticipated. Hereafter it is likely to be every one for himself.

Even the diplomats are disturbed because they foresee the possibilities of jealousies which will require adjustment that the Diplomatic Corps may not be able to furnish. Among American officials it is feared the rule of the strong, the aggressive and of the least modest is assured.

A courteous rejoinder to Secretary Stimson from the Diplomatic Corps, through Sir Esmé Howard, contained these significant paragraphs:

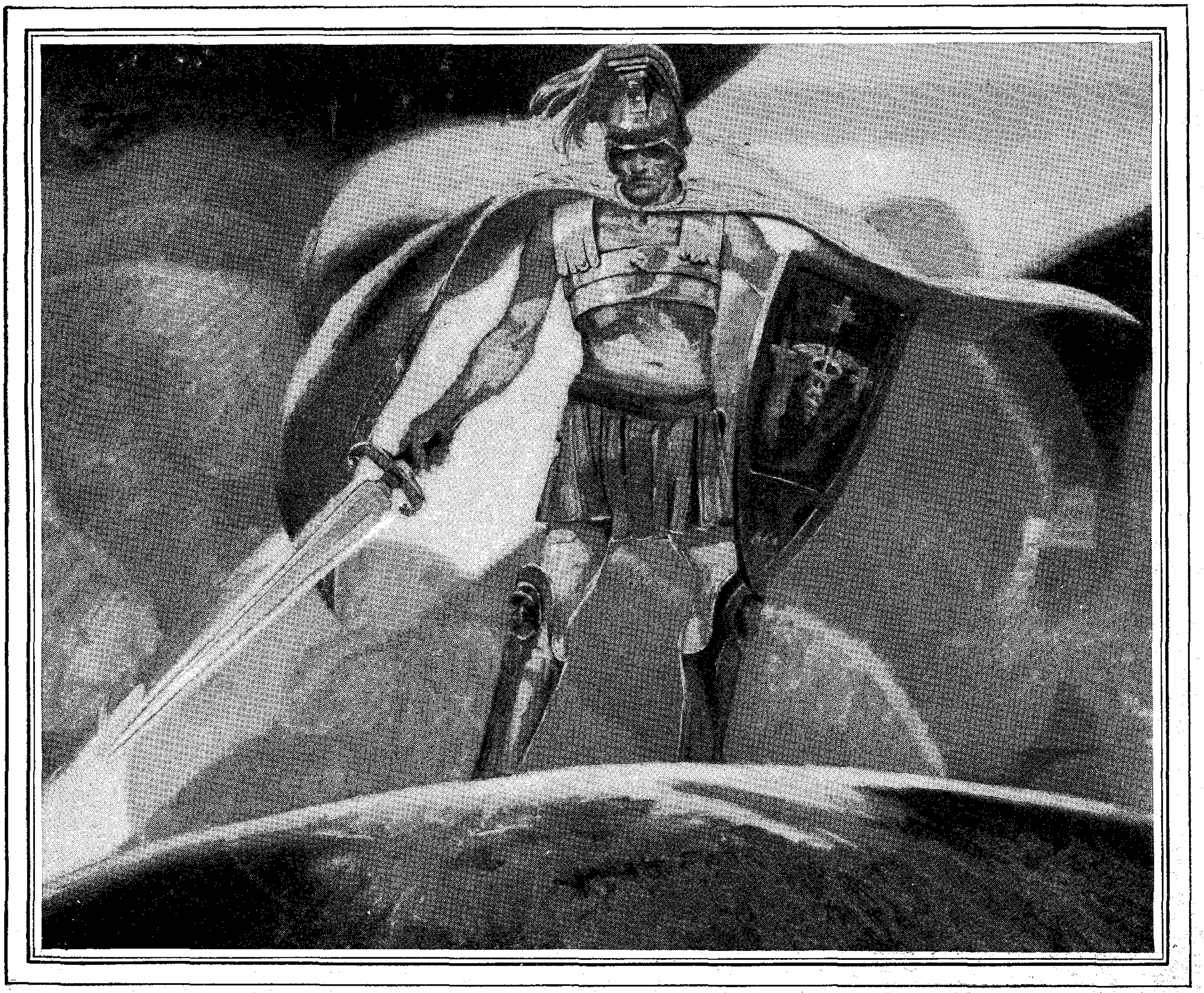
> In these circumstances my colleagues and I, desirous, as already stated, of showing all possible courtesy to the Vice-President, will with great pleasure accord to his sister, Mrs. Gann, at all official and ceremonious diplomatic entertainments until we can obtain some definite ruling on this point from a constituted American authority, the precedence due to the wife of a Vice-President of the United States.
>
> In view of the fact, however, that this is not altogether in accordance with the custom which has prevailed during recent years, as you have yourself pointed out in your letter of yesterday to the Vice-President, my colleagues and I wish to add that this provisional arrangement must be considered as being without prejudice to any final arrangement. We all sincerely hope that this solution will meet with general approval.

And then, after a few more days of discussion and conjecture, the hour struck for "Dolly" Gann's visible triumph. 'Twas at a brilliant dinner given at the Pan-American Building by Ambassador Davila, of Chile, in honor of his country's Minister of Finance, Don Pablo Ramirez. The cream of Washington life were there to witness the fact that "Charlie" Curtis's half-sister "went in" to dinner on the arm of the host, and was seated at his right, just as would have happened to Mrs. Hoover had she been there. As the New York *Times* correspondent tells us:

> Vice-President Curtis escorted Señora Davila to the table and sat on her right at the opposite end of the table.
>
> There was one great oval table, divided into two parts. The division point was an aisle that enabled the waiters to serve those who sat around the inside rim. Thus all those on the outside rim faced one another.
>
> Looking down and around that immense board from the point distinguished as its head by reason of the presence there of the host, the Chilean Ambassador and the ranking lady, Mrs. Gann, one saw representatives of the Ambassadorial and Ministerial circle, the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the Senate and the House, the Army and the Navy, the executive departments and Government commissions and boards.
>
> The wives of most of them were there. The wives of Ambassadors occupied places commensurate with the rank of their husbands as the "other selves" of their sovereigns or chiefs of State, all approximately near the points where the host and hostess sat. Members of the "Ladies of the Senate," the organization composed of wives of Senators which had refused to acknowledge the claim that Mrs. Gann's position as "official hostess" for the Vice-President entitled her to be chosen as president of the organization, occupied places below the Ambassadors' wives in the ranking scale.
>
> At the left of Vice-President Curtis sat Señora Doña Emilie Benoit de Tellez, wife of the Mexican Ambassador, who was the ranking lady of the Ambassadorial contingent present. At the left of Señora Davila, the hostess, sat Col. Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State.
>
> Señor Don Ramirez, in whose honor the dinner was given, was seated according to his rank as a member of the Chilean Cabinet, that is, below the members of the United States Cabinet who were there.
>
> Edward Everett Gann, brother-in-law of the Vice-President, with no official status such as has been accorded to his wife, was placed below the men and women guests of the diplomatic and official circles.
>
> The table decorations were of ferns and roses. Throughout the dinner music was furnished by an orchestra of fifteen pieces.
>
> As it involved an issue of official-social status at the capital, no social function in Washington in many years has attracted the wide attention of to-night's affair.
>
> With its marking the recognition of the new official order which accords to an "official hostess" the rank and preference of the wife of a high government dignitary, to-night's dinner was regarded as making social history, and those who attended counted themselves fortunate in seeing the culmination of a controversy that at one time appeared to mean far-reaching embarrassing consequences.
>
> When Vice-President Curtis and Mrs. Gann, as the ranking guests, said good-night to their host and hostess and Señor Ramirez, the others present were free to leave.

Altho Mrs. Gann's victory marks a turning-point in her effort to obtain the desired recognition of her official status, which she claims is her due, says a *World* correspondent, social arbiters contend her triumph is only for the present and may be rescinded and the social warfare renewed. And we read on:

> In support of this they point specifically to that part of Sir Esmé Howard's communication to Secretary of State Stimson, in which the British Ambassador, as dean of the Washington Diplomatic Corps, emphasizes that the ruling must be regarded as temporary and subject to change at any time when such a change appears advisable.
>
> However, seated in the place of honor to-night, Mrs. Gann apparently gave no thought to the future and rested secure in her position.
>
> Mrs. Moses explained to-day that the ruling of the Diplomatic Corps has nothing to do with the Senate Ladies' Luncheon Club. "We are not concerned with the social code at all," she said.
>
> "You see, Mrs. Gann is an associate member, and under the constitution of our club, an associate member is not eligible to become its president."
>
> Regardless of whether Mrs. Gann and social Washington are satisfied, Senator Norris, who urged Secretary of State Stimson to settle the matter or refer it to the World Court, is not.
>
> "From the very outset my sympathies have been peculiarly with Mr. Gann," he said. "I had an impression all along



"BANISH DISEASES FROM THE EARTH!"

THERE probably have been greater scientists than Louis Pasteur—clearer thinkers, perhaps, and more careful workers. Yet there have been few men to whom it has been given to be of such great service to humanity.

His work as a chemist had brought Pasteur into constant contact with microbes. When Robert Koch proved that microbes cause disease, Pasteur felt that he must find the cure, now that the cause was known.

With all the determination and brilliancy of his great mind he set himself to the task. In his gloomy laboratory he performed remarkable experiments. And in the end . . . he turned microbes upon themselves . . . enlisted them as guardians of our health and well-being, instead of leaving them free to carry disease everywhere.

It was Pasteur's hope that microbes would be quickly conquered. Wherever he went he urged the importance of combating them. Always he was telling his audiences that diseases could be banished from the earth.

His ambition has not yet been realized. But we have made great progress. Many diseases have been conquered. Every day, almost, brings information of new discoveries and achievements in the preservation of health. Mortality, particularly in children, has been tremendously reduced.

In thus guarding us against diseases, physicians use many different therapeutic products. On the purity and reliability of these hang the gravest consequences.

E. R. Squibb & Sons have been dedicated for almost three-quarters of a century to the task of furnishing the medical profession with the finest therapeutic products that manufacturing skill and experience could produce.

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STROPPING IS ESSENTIAL TO THE PERFECT SHAVE!

Stop torturing your face

... follow the example of a million master-barbers!

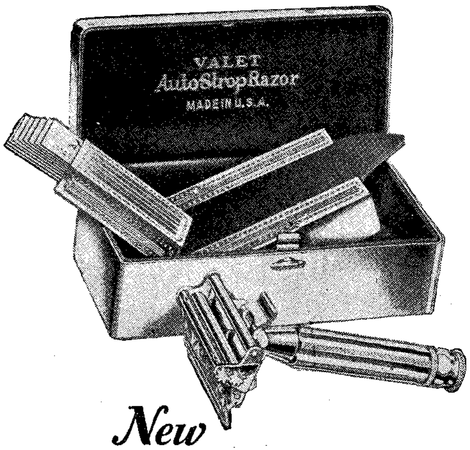
There's a tribe in Asia which glories in self-torture. Natives actually lie upon boards of needles!

Savage? . . . Of course! Yet thousands of men who shudder at such primitive practices indulge in a similar form of self-torture . . . . they *shave* with needles!

Every used blade has millions of tiny needle points. Only stropping will smooth them out. That's why barbers strop before each shave!

And that's exactly what the new Valet AutoStrop Razor does *automatically!* A couple of flips on the strop . . . . and you have an edge so keen that even the stiffest beard gives up in despair. It's the only razor that strops, shaves and cleans without removing the blade.

Try it . . . . you'll miss the sting and smart. You'll forget the fear of scraping. Each stroke of the razor is sure, clean, slick. And cool as a mountain spring! You get through faster—your shave lasts longer—your face feels better and looks it!



Try it . . . and know that the world has really progressed!

The NEW YORKER $5

Complete with strop and ten blades.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

that Mrs. Gann would get what she wanted. I don't know why I felt that way, but I did. Call it intuition. Events have demonstrated my impression was correct. As I interpret the settlement worked out by Secretary Stimson and the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. Gann is left wholly unprovided for, which is exactly as I feared. I refuse to abandon him in this crisis. I do not intend to let this matter rest until I am assured he will have at least a snack wherever he goes."

"The American Prince of Wales" is a nickname that has been tagged to any holder of the Vice-Presidency, it seems, inasmuch as he is, for the time being, heir-apparent to the national "throne." In this connection a writer in the New York *Herald Tribune*, summarizing a conversation with an official of the State Department, tells us:

The curious question of procedure involved when the Prince of Wales was entertained in Washington several years ago was recalled. It was discovered, somewhat to the surprise of some hostesses, that the British Ambassador had to be seated higher at the table than the man who presumably some day would be King. The reason was that the Ambassador was the official representative of the King, and ranked as tho he were the King himself for that reason, whereas the Prince was technically less important.

That the Gann trouble is probably by no means over yet is argued by William Hard, in an article copyrighted by Current News Features, Inc. He points out that the Stimson solution "does not at all cover and control the equally large and distressing phase of the matter which is called into being when an American hostess invites to her official Washington home a dinner-party group including the Vice-President and Mrs. Gann on the one hand and foreign Ambassadors and Ministers on the other." Mr. Hard contends that the problem is an international one, and can only be solved by international conference and treaty. In another of his articles, which we find in the Washington *Evening Star*, he remarks:

Mrs. Gann, however, is the mere beginning of the misery of the State Department in this matter. The swelling climax of it is Mr. Gann.

A wife is equal to her husband. An "official hostess" is equal to a wife. Therefore, an "official hostess" is equal to the husband who has chosen her for his "official hostess." But a husband, conversely, is equal to a wife. Mr. Gann, therefore, is equal to Mrs. Gann. Mrs. Gann, however, is equal to a Vice-President. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. Therefore, Mr. Gann must "precede" Ambassadors. Can you find any weakness in that reasoning? You can not! It is simply a case in which the extreme of logic is the extreme of insanity.

It is only hoped that Mr. Gann, finding his wife the "official hostess" of the Vice-President and quite busy at the job, will not go and adopt some nice lady to be his own "official hostess" in Washington official society.

Then, on the principle that things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other, Mr. Gann's "official hostess," being equal to him and therefore to Mrs. Gann and therefore to the Vice-President, would have to "precede" Ambassadors' wives, too.

There is a distinctly American method by which this war may be ended in a triumph of primitive democracy, suggests the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, continuing:

Let the guests line up in advance before the doors of the dining-room. At the appointed signal—either a pistol shot or two strokes on a Chinese gong—let the portals be flung open for the grand rush. The portal opener should be a retired prize-fighter, and there should be two or three Red Cross nurses on hand. A few physical casualties in the scramble for seats would be of small moment in comparison with the mental anguish now prevailing.

To the huskiest of either sex would belong the seats at the head of the table. It would be a triumph of fitness wholly in accord with the American spirit.

In a similar vein the Chicago *Tribune* recalls an episode of American history, thus:

Mr. Jefferson when President had a question of precedence on his hands, but he, a true democrat, would have none of it. Mr. Merry, the British Minister, was sore nearly unto war, but Mr. Jefferson stood by his point that the "pêle-mêle" system should prevail, and he would have no other. When the dining-room doors were open, and the bell invited the guests to come and get it, they went for it on their own. It was the system which prevailed for years on the American river steamboats. The ablest citizen got most of the butter and the largest part of the chicken.

The most desirable thing which could happen to Washington official society would be that it were abolished. Next in desirability would be a return to the Jeffersonian pêle-mêle formation of society. That would be the elevation of the fittest. It would be truly democratic, and thus in a real sense aristocratic. The persons the President and his wife found seated near by would be the persons who had muscled their way in. They would be the leading ladies and gentlemen of Washington society. Their social worth would be indicated by the prostrate forms of other ladies and gentlemen who were stretched out on the rugs or were doubled up over the chairs of the reception rooms.

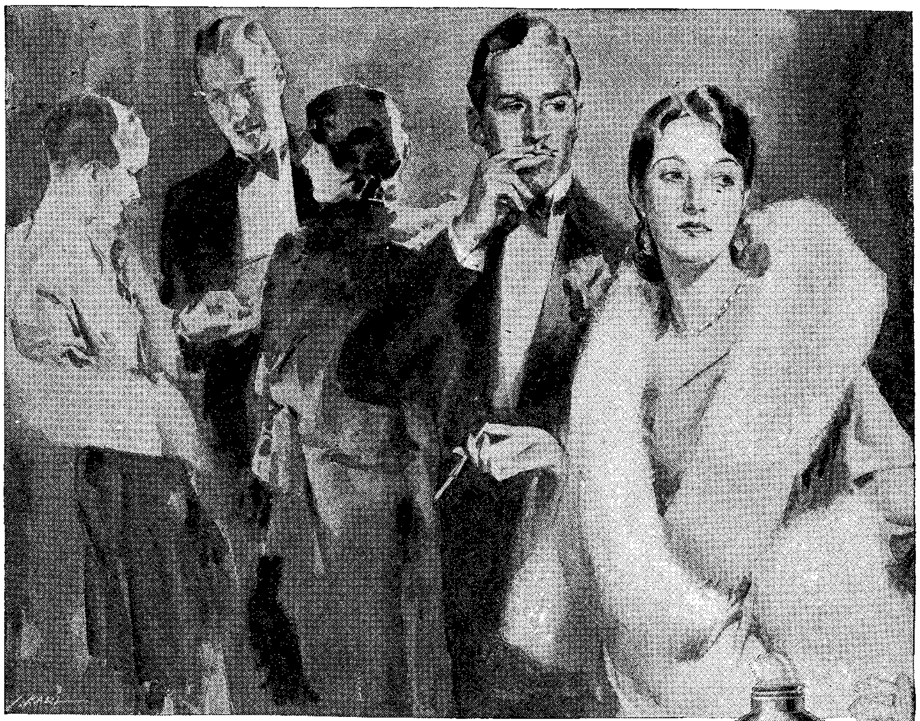
Precedence, with the pêle-mêle code governing, would be authentic and valid. The protocol is at variance with every true American conception of individual worth. The boarding-house rush would conform to the simple nobility of the republic.

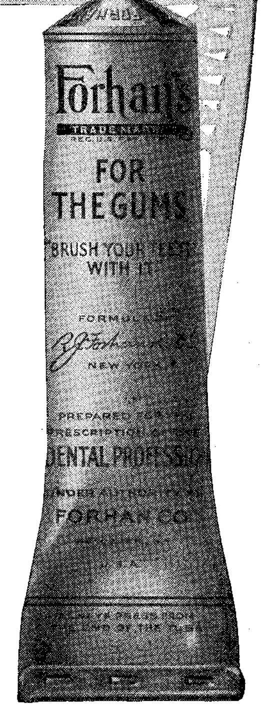
Passing the Buck.—A woman driver ran into an embankment and bent a fender. It worried her. She went to a garage and asked the mechanic:

"Can you fix this fender so my husband won't know it was bent?"

The mechanic looked at the bent fender and then at her, and said:

"No, lady, I can't. But I tell you what I can do. I can fix it up so that in a few days you can ask your husband how he bent it."—*Life*.

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TRADE MARK
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R. J. Forhan D.D.S.
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Are White Teeth Impostors?

4 out of 5 say, "yes!"

Though too few of us realize it, teeth of gleaming whiteness do not signify immunity from diseases that take high toll in health from 4 persons out of 5 after forty and thousands younger.

No favorites are played. Pyorrhea and other gum diseases treat everybody alike. They ignore teeth and attack gums. And unless forestalled they ravage beauty and youth. They hurry the destruction of health and teeth. If contracted, only dental treatment of long duration can stem their advance.

But modern dentistry brings you protection. If you will let him, your dentist can preserve the health of teeth and gums. See him at least once every six months. And between visits brush teeth and gums vigorously, every morning and every night. Of course, to obtain the best result, you should use a dentifrice that is good for both teeth and gums.

Forhan's is such a dentifrice. After using it for a few weeks you will note a distinct improvement in the appearance of teeth and gums. For it cleans teeth and helps to protect them from decay. In addition, it helps to firm gums and keep them sound. As you know, such diseases as Pyorrhea seldom attack healthy gums.

If you agree that prevention is better than cure, add the daily use of Forhan's and a semi-annual visit to your dentist to the routine of life. It is economy. Get a tube of Forhan's from your druggist, today. Two sizes, 35c and 60c. Forhan Company, New York City.

Forhan's for the Gums is far more than an ordinary toothpaste. It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. It is compounded with Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid used by dentists everywhere. You will find this dentifrice especially effective as a gum massage if the directions that come with each tube are followed closely. It's good for the teeth. It's good for the gums.

New... Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant

It's the Perfect Mouthwash. ***It sweetens breath and taste and refreshes mouth. It is good for sore throat. It is a safe, pleasant antiseptic mouthwash, that has no telltale odor. Try it.***

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

MOTORING·AND·AVIATION

FLYING OVER THE HINDU KUSH TO AFGHANISTAN

THE DEAFENED COTTON-STUFFED EARS of the airplane passenger were assailed by a cry in broken English. Just as the American descended stiffly from the plane to the great yellow-gray field came the congratulatory shout: "Well, you are the first of your countrymen to fly into Afghanistan!" Officials swarmed up to inspect passports, and presently the air traveler found himself riding to his hotel in the automobile of the flying-field commandant.

Strange indeed it was to find an extensive flying field and well-constructed hangars at Kabul, the Afghan capital, where King Amanullah has had so much and such disastrous trouble, having to flee from the revolt of his subjects. But Jackson Fleming, who writes in *Asia* of his trip by plane and motor from Teheran, through Russian Turkestan and the historic Hindu Kush, to Kabul, found these essentials to aviation when he reached his destination. Mr. Fleming made the trip last summer, arriving in Kabul in time to witness the return of Amanullah and his queen from their sensational European tour.

Airplanes did more than give the writer the distinction of being probably the first American to fly into Afghanistan. They solved the transportation problem for him, too. He had reached Teheran from Moscow, and planned to go through Russian Turkestan to Afghanistan. But because of unsettled conditions considerable diplomacy was required. Soviet permission was needed to get from Persia to the Turkestan territory; and since that was the most important thing, Mr. Fleming proceeded to make friends at the Soviet consulate. Negotiations were proceeding favorably when the possibility of air travel was brought up, quite unexpectedly. Says Mr. Fleming:

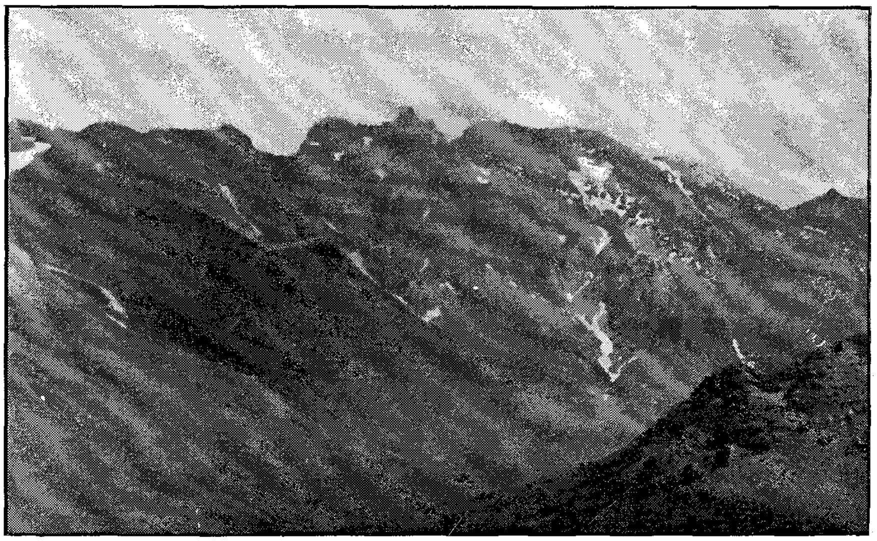


Illustration by courtesy of *ASIA* Magazine for March

LOOKING DOWN UPON AN OCEAN OF MOUNTAINS

This is a flyer's view in the Hindu Kush, the great mountain range—a sea of "frozen billows and broken wave-crests rising out of snow extending over a vast radius."

One day, when I was telling the vice-consul of my proposed trip to Afghanistan, he interposed the remark that he supposed I would enter via the new airplane route between Turkestan and the Afghan capital.

"Oh—?" I muttered encouragingly. "And how long has that been going?"

"Just started," he replied. "You see, we have no rail or telegraphic communication with the Afghan capital, and it is rather important for us to keep in close touch. So we are flying an airplane over the Hindu Kush."

I was breathless with caution. "A pretty high flight?" I ventured.

"Something like six thousand meters," he replied. "The highest mountain route in the world. But you have a good heart?"

"Oh, yes—" I said. I was choking with the realization that he was serious.

"Well," he continued, "I know those planes can carry two passengers. You would probably be charged a good price—about twenty-five pounds sterling."

"I might manage that part of it," I said. "But what about my visa?"

"Oh, we can take care of that," he assured me.

The first lap of my tortuous journey was to be by airplane to Meshed in the northeast corner of Persia. Because of the lack of railways in Persia the government in Teheran was persuaded by the German Junkers people to open several airway routes, which now operate spasmodically, perhaps bi-weekly or monthly, during the winter and spring. I entered my name for the next flight.

Some days later I found a message at my hotel saying that the airplane would fly the following morning at five sharp. I arranged with one of the Persian hotel boys to waken me at four and serve me a cup of tea. Of course he failed me. Persian boys should hardly be expected to meet responsibility, when their elders blandly smile at that serious word. I awoke by chance at twenty minutes to five. My taxi was waiting below with the chauffeur asleep, but he had come, thanks to the fact that, instead of paying him, I had made him pay me in advance. Of course I paid him double when he delivered me at the flying-field. I was out there with two minutes to spare and with an apology to the German pilot for shaving my time so close. He was a genial fellow, was Mossbacher, and he offered me cold tea and biscuit, quieting my apology with the remark that there was still one passenger missing, a Persian gentleman. A

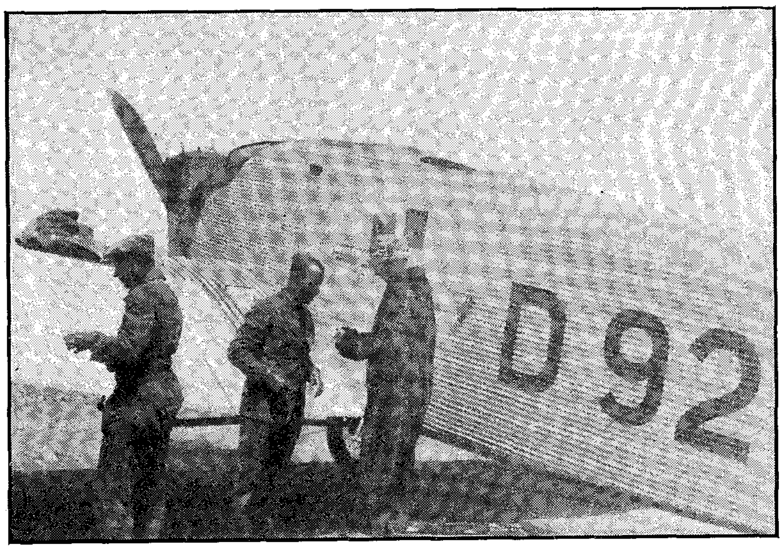


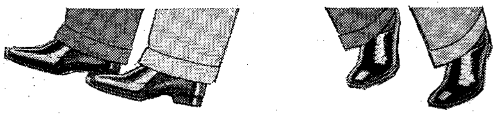
Illustration by courtesy of *ASIA* Magazine for February

AFTER A TRIP OVER A "ROCKY" ROAD OF THE AIR

On the landing-field at Meshed, Mr. Fleming photographed this plane in which he had flown from Teheran. He had suffered a good deal of bumping because of the air pockets, for which this route is famous.

WHEN YOUTH AND AGE AGREE SO READILY ... IT MUST BE SO

"IT IS THE ONLY PART OF YOUR BODY THAT MUST BE FITTED PERFECTLY"

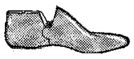


WE *tired* business men. What makes us so tired? What gives us aching backs and touchy tempers? Too much work? Sometimes—but more often than we think—*the wrong shoes*.

Shoes—can they be so important? No doubt about it. Your feet carry the entire weight of your body. If they are tired you are tired. That's why doctors say "It is the only part of your body that must be fitted perfectly".

If you believe in keeping young learn about modern Footsavers now

Footsavers are new. This product of modern, skilled shoemaking combines scientific principles never before available in men's shoes. The result? A shoe thoroughly stylish—yet completely answering the modern needs of healthy feet.

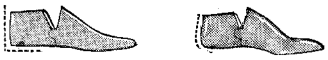


WE STARTED WITH THE "LAST"

Old "lasts" wouldn't do. If the last isn't the counterpart of the foot, it means "breaking in" the shoe—a needless misery.

That's hardly possible with shoes made over Footsaver lasts. Why? Because they were designed only after the most painstaking study of hundreds of actual feet. Each curve and hollow of the normal foot is duplicated.

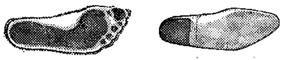
HEELS



..AS THEY WERE AND SHOULD BE

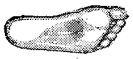
As an instance of Footsaver thoroughness—select heels. "Ready-made" lasts have sharp, L-shaped heels. Have your feet? No. Neither have Footsaver lasts. They have normal heels—heels that curve in—then out—and in again. Easy enough to make such heels, even though it does cost more. But Footsavers were the first to do it.

ARCHES..OLD IN FEET, NEW IN "LASTS"



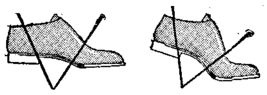
Ever since men have walked, healthy arches have been the same. And they have made the same healthy footprints—down along the outer surface, arched along the inner edge.

Now compare the bottom of the Footsaver last with the normal footprint. You can hardly tell which is which, for both tread firmly on the outer edge. It was Nature's idea, but Footsavers' invention.



HOW'S YOUR LITTLE ARCH HEALTH?

It's about time shoes recognized this arch, little though it be. It crosses your foot behind the ball, and it needs attention. Footsavers haven't forgotten it. Nature's support for the little arch was soft earth—Footsaver's, thin layers of soft, flexible leather, arched to fit it perfectly. If you think this is theory, slip into Footsavers and let your feet be the judge. Some day look at your footprint on a sandy beach. Have Footsavers duplicated the yielding, conforming support of soft sand? Yes—exactly with "The Saving V".



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You can't see it, this springy piece of steel, giving and taking, exactly like soft earth, absorbing the shock of your weight, lifting your arch with a springy support. It's like walking on air—to walk *in* Footsavers.

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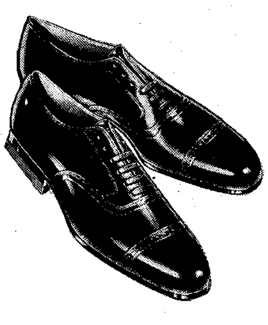

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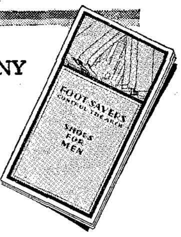

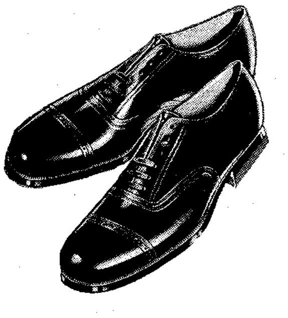

Some teeth are

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

half-hour later, Mossbacher returned to say that, since the Persian gentleman was still not in sight, he had just telephoned one of the officials of the Junkers Company for permission to fly, but the official had said we must wait. So not only did I have my cold tea and biscuit, but I was able to warm that cold tea with one promenade after another around the aviation field. Cold is bad for *luftkrankheit* as well as seasickness, and there was the certainty of a good deal of plunging and "bumping," this mountainous route being famous for its air-pockets. At last he came, in leisurely fashion, at a quarter past six—the Persian gentleman—carrying a large bouquet of flowers. He was prepared for the worst, praise be to Allah!

Well, we got delightfully started, however late. Persian landscapes! They have the majesty of the ocean and are as exquisite as miniatures. No landscapes, perhaps, were created to be gazed upon from the skies; and still there is much incentive to thought in this point of view.

We were, after five hours, sailing high over the last thin wall of mountains. There, far down, in one of the fairest plains of Khorasan, was a huge cluster of a city, a great fretwork of mud walls and green orchards, which together served as a setting for two gorgeous jewels, one blue and one gold, shining resplendent in the midday sun. They marked the mosque and shrine of Imam Reza, eighth star in the saintly galaxy of the Shiah world.

With our deafening motor now silenced, and the nose of the plane turned directly toward those two jewels, we began a descent more rapid than could be realized, so gentle was it. Never was there such quintessential blending of heaven and earth as in that blue. And more golden was that gold than the talents brought from Ophir. We could now see countless oriental figures swarming in the area enclosed around the shrine. We could see them turning their faces toward us, and many of those old beards were no doubt muttering contempt for our flying miracle of man's brain.

Mr. Fleming lingered several days in Meshed, tho his only thought was to get into Turkestan, he tells us, continuing:

The boundary between Persia and Turkestan is a formidable mountain range. The best route is to travel northwest a day by motor to Kuchan, and then to strike north over the mountains for Askabad. For this journey I was able to engage an Armenian chauffeur who owned a fairly good car. An Armenian doctor was to share the expense with me. He was going to the boundary to meet some of his young children, who were coming from Russia in charge of an old woman relative. He himself was Russian-born, but had fled the Revolution. Recently he had taken out Soviet citizenship papers for business reasons, but was afraid to set foot on Russian soil. I was told all this by friends before starting out. The chauffeur-owner also was an exile. And, besides these two Armenians and me, there was a Persian boy of seventeen, an assistant to the chauffeur.

Away we started one delightful morning in May, the road luring us over a vast plain from ten to thirty miles in width, and bounded by two ranges of mountains. I assumed that that incomparable traveler, Marco Polo, six hundred and fifty years before, must have journeyed over this same road in the opposite direction, yet also bound for Turkestan. He struck over the mountains beyond Meshed. But then he was not traveling by motor-car, altho he was otherwise excellently equipped. And he was traveling among people rather more civilized than they are to-day. It is an austere country, rich in color, beautifully old. There is an enchanting pathos about the barren color of those aged mountains. Nature seems to have despaired long ago of her favorite children, and to be dreaming far above their crumbling mud villages.

The road was bad and the driver was reckless. When we had traveled scarcely ten miles, the Persian boy was suffering from a lacerated forehead, a mashed nose and a cut lip, the result of sudden contact with the top of the car. His lip puffed up miserably, so that his appearance called forth repeated salvos of hilarity from the two Armenians. He was pale and nauseated for an hour, and afraid of what might happen next. He clutched the seat cushion with one hand and the top frame with the other hand. And so we proceeded by bursts of speed and sudden halts along the caravan road with its many unbridged ditches.

In Askabad, Turkestan, while waiting for a plane in which to fly the Hindu Kush, Mr. Fleming attended the Mohammedan feast of Bairam, a picturesque and entertaining event involving festivities which bade fair to interrupt his journey. On the second day of the feast came the plane. Then, reading on of how the air voyager came near missing connections:

It was decided that we should fly the Hindu Kush the following morning at daylight. In high spirits I tramped through a mile of sizzling sun and dust to tell the doctor. He invited me for a stroll through the bazaar to see the native quarter in festive mood.

It was late afternoon when we started, still hot with that dry sun which desiccates rather than melts, desiccates the very marrow in one's bones. Shadows were black. The crowds were not dense; for many people had scattered to a scrubby wood known as "The Park."

A smiling Uzbek on crutches, his face not without character and self-respect, hobbled up to us and began to speak.

A moment later the doctor explained: "He was thanking me for my services at the last Feast of Bairam. Yes, that fellow was brought to me half dead from eight bullet-wounds. The tribesmen are very wild on these holidays, especially now that they are acquiring a taste for things more potent than the forbidden grape."

Another man grasped the doctor's hand by way of expressing gratitude, a powerful, agile fellow with eyes that flashed and twinkled by turns. I noticed an appalling scar across the back and one side of his neck.

"He invites us to a feast," said the doctor after introducing us. "I sewed him up three years ago. Can't get over thanking me. They are like that. His enemy tried to slash off his head from behind. He would be a tough customer to tackle from the front. Well, do we want to accept his hospitality?"

The "tough customer" led the way through a crooked alley to the edge of "The Park." We jumped a ditch and penetrated the wood for perhaps a hundred paces. Here in the deep shade of a cluster of shaggy mulberry-trees we found a mixed party of Uzbeks and Russians, about twenty, sitting in a large circle on a carpet made by overlapping many Bokhara rugs. In the center were several huge platters of native viands, stacks of flat bread and bottles—bottles—bottles.

The man who had invited us was not the host: this lordly Uzbek now advanced a trifle unsteadily to greet us. He was tall, sinewy, handsome, with black beard and glowing black eyes—a splendid specimen of his race.

"I suppose we are in for it," said the doctor as the powerful hand relinquished its sticky clasp on mine and motioned us to places in the widening circle.

We accepted them. The doctor recognized no friends among the other five Russians. Glasses of light beer were first offered us. We toasted our host. Then, adopting the etiquette of the company, we attacked a proffered platter of mutton, roasted, stript, and reroasted between bits of flat bread. Before long our host was beginning to glower upon our comparative abstemiousness. For a time we had had the excuse of catching up in the eating phase of the feast, but of course it became apparent that either we were losing the keynote or all the rest were.

Were we justified in abstaining? Assuredly. There was the doctor, the only surgeon in town, his services not unlikely to be in demand at any minute. And there was I, definitely engaged to fly the Hindu Kush the following morning, at an altitude that I had been warned would be something like twenty thousand feet. Then why lose the thrill of a lifetime for the sake of a spree, however barbarically uproarious? After all, a spree is only an experience of the devil's regular stock in trade—to the traveling American.

And so the doctor and I decided upon a tactful withdrawal. He, with his command of the language, had to bear the brunt. As valiantly and eloquently as he could, he explained and regretted to our host our professional and aerial embarrassments, while I sat by doing my silent best to melt the resentment in those despotic, bloodshot eyes. Our combined effort, tho, a social debacle, might by a narrow margin be called a diplomatic success. The big Uzbek "graciously and reluctantly" excused us from further partaking of his hospitality.

Up at daybreak, the travelers had a cup of tea, and were on their way to the flying-field by four-thirty. It was "a natural field just outside the wall, and had long been used for cavalry and artillery maneuvers." Reading on:

I saw no new hangars but rather what appeared to be converted cavalry stables. Seven planes were lined up ready for flight, four of them the regulation brown Russian military planes. Our own was a small white Junkers monoplane—"No. 1." On the wings was the Afghan King's coat of arms. Also in Persian was written *inshallah* ("God willing"—"In God we trust"). Three of the other machines took off ahead of us. The Soviet Foreign Office representative was there to say good-by, and so was my jolly host. Nor was I the only passenger. In the back seat with me was the tall, lithe dispatch-bearer of the Afghan Government; for it must be remembered that this flying-route over the Hindu Kush had been started for the sake of better communications between Soviet Russia and the Afghan capital.

Off we went at five o'clock of a perfect

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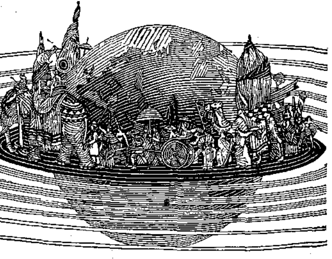

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

June morning. As we continued to circle over the town and the ruins of the ancient city, I grew anxious lest, for some reason, we might descend. I was deeply concerned to be on my way, and it was a great relief when we pointed steadily over the famous Oxus River—wide, shallow, rippling and yellow—toward the hazy lines of mountains beyond the desert of Afghan Turkestan, a province of Afghanistan.

We had been climbing steadily, being now about twelve thousand feet high, according to the altimeter, which I was able to watch from my seat. The mountains we had first seen were not the main range of the Hindu Kush. Now, however, that giant wall was looming up higher and higher as we moved toward it. We had experienced only moderate "bumping" and lurching. I had my map across my knees and had been calling upon my fellow traveler, the Afghan, to verify my reading of the great landscape beneath us. I would merely shout a name occasionally, and he would nod or shake his head. Now I noticed that a change had come over him, which I mistook for resentment at my abnormal interest in the geography of his country. But I soon realized that he was in discomfort. Finally he leaned forward upon his arms and knees and escaped into a deep sleep. He may have been a mountaineer, but he was unhappy on the wing.

At fifteen thousand feet that massive black barrier appeared still to tower above us. It contrasted in color with the hills underneath us, many of them loess hummocks that, were the climate a moist one, would no doubt be cultivated to the very tops. Without water their rich soil offers only scant grazing. Just east of here are the famous salt mountains, in describing which Marco Polo staggered the Venetians.

I could still see more than one silver trickle of a river, and could make out here and there a faint indication of a trail connecting the scattered green valleys and ravines. And now for the first time I noticed that four brown Russian military planes had followed and overtaken us. I could see them far down ahead, criss-crossing against the dark buttress of the Hindu Kush. They were much faster than we, even allowing for the fact that we were steadily climbing. They were built in Leningrad, those military planes, with engines patterned on our own "Liberty" engine.

Altitudes and distances combine to create baffling illusions for the inexperienced. Those brown planes appeared to be all but scraping the mountain wall, and yet they could not have been more than five or six miles ahead of us, while the wall of rock must have been at least fifteen miles beyond them. Moreover, it still seemed to the eye that we should crash against the snowy summits if we continued on our course, altho we were now above seventeen thousand feet.

Suddenly I realized that we had risen not only high above the opposing wall but even high above the menacing peaks, with perhaps a whole mile to spare. It gave one a sense of triumphant surprize. We were above not a chain of mountains, rather an ocean of them—frozen billows and broken wave-crests rising out of snow, extending over a vast radius. Far on my right was a marked difference where the great razor-back of the Koh-i-Baba stretched beyond

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vision to the west. Glaciers would have been difficult to recognize with all that snow. But in the middle Hindu Kush there are no large glaciers. They lie in the extreme east around Tirach-mir and those other giant peaks that rise as high as twenty-five thousand feet. Strange tales have come down from that region, far to my left, through the wild tribes, and vague reports picture a highland of blue glacier lakes mirroring those lofty peaks. Earthquakes and avalanches are said to be still of frequent occurrence—child's play as compared with the former titanic forces operating to create the Hindu Kush.

In the morning sun the panorama was indeed sublime—frozen, flashing monsters relieved by shadows of diaphanous mauve. Clouds were being hatched here and there, fluffy, luminous little clouds that nestled close to their mother peaks. Just behind us and far below the veils of distance were visible the faint silver cords of rivers. And above the snows and little clouds and shaggy peaks rode our frail craft. It was cold up there. I found myself taking a deep breath now and then, but felt no real distress from the altitude. The pilot's mechanic was rubbing and blowing his hands. I offered him my fur-lined gloves, since he was more exposed than I. The Afghan continued to sleep.

By careful observation I was able to follow the route of the Ulang Pass, the middle and most precarious of the three main passes over the Hindu Kush. It is a dizzy trail in places, one which none but steady heads should attempt. I suppose that, all told, a fair-sized army of men and horses has tumbled to oblivion from its ledges. It is by far the quickest route, however, between Turkestan and the capital, and it was used during the rebellion in December, by King Amanullah's loyal troops stationed at Mazar-i-Sharif, when they hastened over the mountains to the relief of the King at Kabul. Alexander, on his way to Kabul, took the Khawak Pass, to the east near the "Russian lapis" mines. Tamerlane is said to have led four hundred thousand horsemen over the Hindu Kush in 1398 for his invasion of India, but probably two hundred thousand would be nearer the actual size of his mighty host. The Afghans declare that he used his great Turkoman rugs as sledges for carrying both men and horses across glaciers and crusted snow-fields.

It gave Mr. Fleming a good deal of a thrill to recognize the site of old "Brigands' Paradise," far ahead of the plane, fifty miles away. The airplane had just passed over the Hindu Kush, a mile above its peaks, and so "the Afghan capital was merely one of many hazy splotches of green amid gray valleys and shaggy gray mountains sprawling in all directions." Reading on:

> But that particular splotch was unmistakable, thanks to the good map lying across my knees. Altogether it was astonishing how scant was the total area of green, indicating cultivation, included in the vast, wild landscape.
>
> To verify doubly my location of Kabul, I turned to the Afghan dispatch-bearer slouched down at my left. His sleep, which had continued for fully two hours, must have been short-circuited by my sudden electric mood: hitherto I had been overawed by the majesty of the Hindu Kush, but now my thoughts were racing impatiently toward my destination. At any

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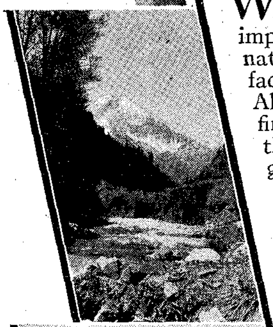
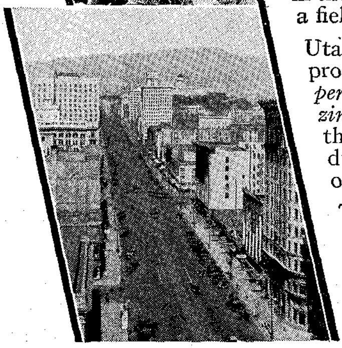
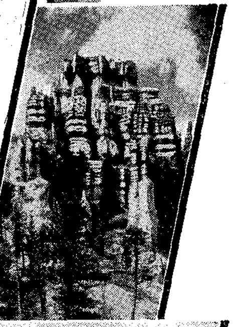
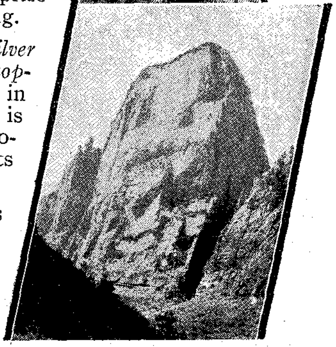




Above—A scenic treat an hour from the city. *Below*—A glimpse of Salt Lake's business district, showing Main Street, 132 feet wide.





Above—Some of the painted buttresses of Bryce National Park. *Below*—The Great White Throne in Zion Canyon, nearly a mile high.

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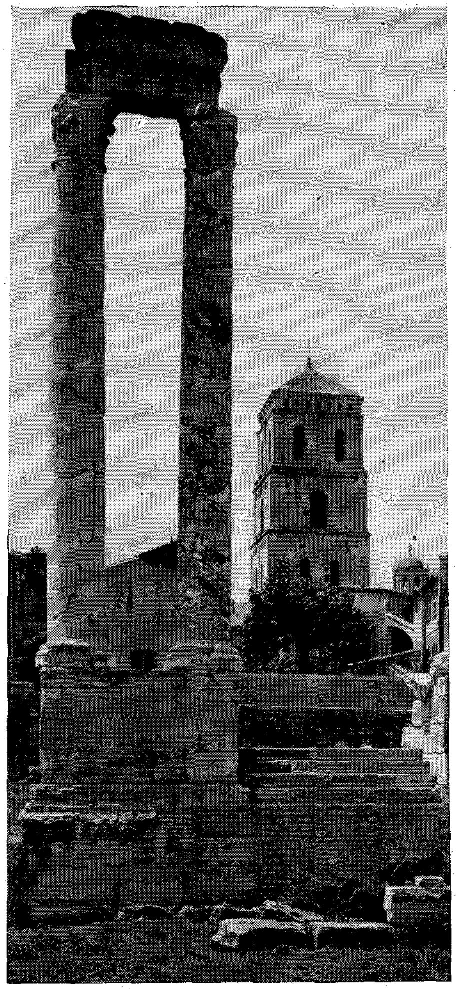

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

rate, the Afghan rolled his eyes like one waking up far from home. One of the Russian aviators was looking back laughingly at the sluggish mountaineer. When I pointed toward that distant green, he nodded.

I could see that Kabul's position was the pivot of the mountain passes north, west and east; and so it was not difficult to understand how for more than four thousand years the city had been the junction point of the routes migratory, military, and caravan. Willingly or unwillingly, Kabul had entertained them all—so-called "early Aryans," Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Turks, Mongols, and others, surging back and forth, but drawn generally from the northern steppes by fabulous tales of India's riches, and so following approximately the course of our airplane, toiling along the up-and-down corridor of the gigantic Hindu Kush.

While I was in our airplane, hovering over Kabul at seventeen thousand feet, that June morning, Amanullah and Surayya were two thousand miles west of Afghanistan, hurrying homeward by rail, ship, and motor-car. King Amanullah—the same progressive Amanullah who became king more than nine years before—had now dared to leave his own land and to spend five months in being fêted abroad and in endeavoring "to understand thoroughly the secrets of Europe's wonderful progress." Hitherto, Afghan rulers would scarcely have had the courage to leave home without first killing off some of their male relatives and then taking the Army and the Treasury along with them. That Amanullah had not seen fit to do so was hardly a testimony to the extreme tranquillity prevailing in his country, but rather a sign of the quality of his leadership. As for tranquillity, it might then have been said that of all the jobs of political power in the world, whether of presidents, kings, dictators, Communists, or what not, none was more hazardous than was that of King Amanullah after he had sounded a bold key-note of progress. That is a fact which, of course, accounts only in part for the tributes paid to him abroad. In Italy he was hailed as "the Mussolini of Asia"; in France he and Surayya were entertained in the suite formerly occupied by Napoleon and Josephine; in Germany a mock battle was fought in his honor, under the direction of President von Hindenburg; in England a naval battle on a remarkable scale was arranged for him; in Moscow, altho a king, he was "treated like a comrade" and allowed to observe the morale of the Red Army.

Now, a few months later, comes this strange rebellion, and he is forced to abdicate, at least temporarily. He remembers no doubt that rulers of Afghanistan before him were cautioned to bear in mind that their country was "only an earthen pot between two vessels of iron." This must be one definition of a buffer State, tho it does not sound like much of a shock-absorber.

Mountains were rising to meet us as we descended in our plane by a great spiral. Old fortresses on many hilltops next dominated the scene, and fragments of defense walls, straggling forlornly but picturesquely up the slopes. Then appeared a sprinkling of the more prominent buildings in their gardens, buildings of the character of

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palaces and legations—but nothing that seemed to approach magnificence—and also mosques and tombs, and finally I could see plainly the honeycombed mud lines of the large bazaar section.

Apart from its sentinels and regiments of mountains, Kabul did not seem an attractive city, with its squat mud-brick construction and its squat mulberry-and-rain-trees, its dusty little streets, its shallow, muddy river, and its general aspect of parched and wrinkled age essaying a smile.

And now we were over the extensive flying-field—strange to find it here—flanked on one side by a long grove of poplars and on the other side by an elevated plateau. The hangars were on the edge of the poplars. We came to hard earth on the great yellow-gray field, and with a sudden roar from our motor we spun along in a graceful curve toward the hangars and the waiting crowd of soldiers, officials, and others.

A man in blue uniform, thick-set and swarthy, greeted me in halting French. He was the Afghan commandant of aviation. Having inquired for my passport, he examined it long and dubiously. Then he asked if officials or friends were expecting me. I replied that I was a modest surprize to Kabul, and should have to look out for myself. He now summoned his car, and pleasantly informed me that he was sending me to the perfectly new hotel opened by the Government. The Russian aviators were to go later to their special Soviet quarters.

HOW THE SIAMESE TAKE TO THE AIR

THE white elephant of Siam is giving place to the airplane, and the ship of the sky in that Asiatic land is proving anything but a "white elephant," as we in America use the term. The Siamese took to flying, Andrew A. Freeman tells us in *Aviation*, long before the world in general had given any serious attention to transatlantic flights and round-the-world hops; and it did not take a Lindbergh or a Byrd to make them air-minded. Siam's railroads were still in their infancy, and people were still wondering whether it was safe to ride behind the "puffing black monsters" when a small number of Siamese Army officers were pioneering in the air. Mr. Freeman tells us further:

> The efforts of that little group, spurred as they were by the aviation boom which the World War brought, have resulted in the now well-organized Siamese Royal Aeronautical Service which, as a division of the Ministry of War, builds its own planes, trains its pilots, lays out flying fields, delivers mail, merchandise, and medical aid, when needed, to practically all districts of the country.
>
> Long distance flyers of nations who have winged their way from European cities over the far stretches of India to Java, Indo-China, China, and Japan, have been loud in their praise of the efficiency and organization shown by the Siamese in aviation. The main airdrome at Don Muang, about 15 miles from Bangkok, the capital, has been mentioned as being among the best-equipped flying fields east of Suez. Altho Brock and Schlee, and Costes and Lebrix were scheduled to refuel at Don Muang, they eliminated that stop, due to

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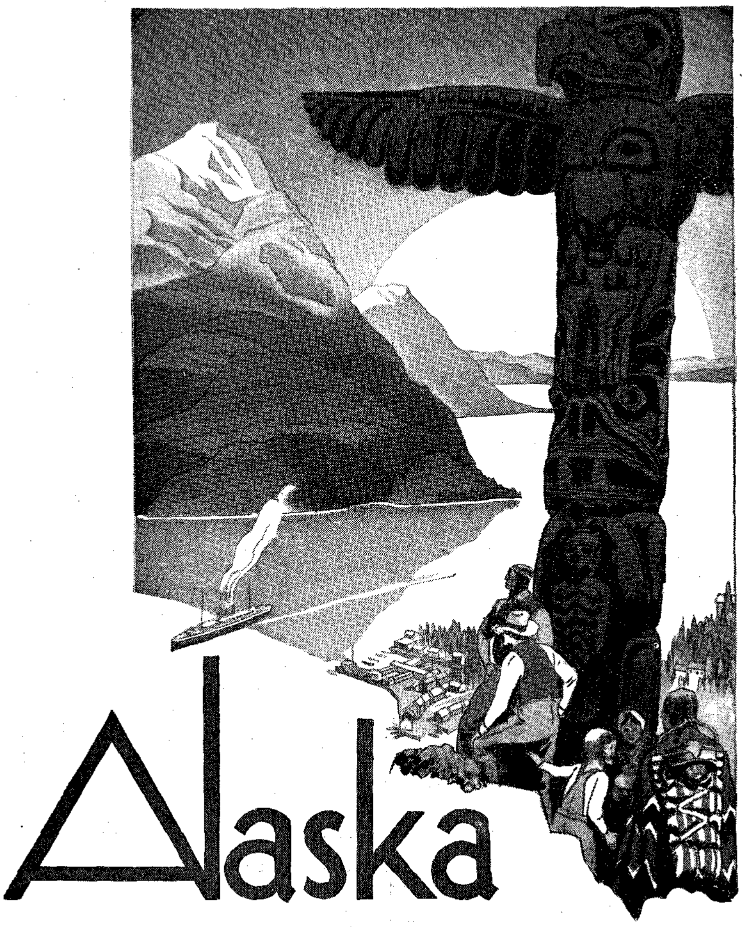

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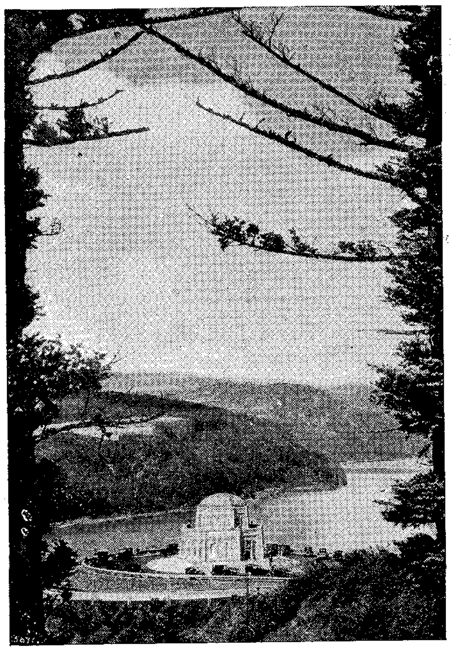

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

exigencies of schedule which forced them to push on further.

Siam's activities in aviation are not on a par with those in Europe and America, but comparatively, the people of the Land of the White Elephant are not behind the times with respect to air travel. It is true that equipment is not in step with the latest developments, but the country is getting all it can from what it has and is looking ahead toward improvements.

King Prachatipok, the present ruler, a modern and progressive administrator who has studied and traveled extensively in Europe and America, is most enthusiastic about his country's air force, and is encouraging a greater interest in aviation among his people.

Shortly after the Wright brothers had demonstrated the success of their heavier-than-air flying machines, Siamese Government officials recognized that aviation was soon to emerge from an experimental stage to play a vital part in the lives of all nations. They intently watched the progress of the Wrights and other inventors, and in 1911 took the first step toward the organization of their country's air force. In that year the Ministry of War sent three officers of the Royal Engineers to France to study practical flying. In two years, after a thorough course on the ground and in the air, the men returned to Siam, bringing with them materials of aviation.

Without the aid of foreign advisers and engineers, these three men organized a flying corps, and trained pilots and mechanics. Even at that time it was foreseen that planes would play a unique part in the country's transportation service. It was fully realized that railroads could not be built to touch every remote section of the country, and plans were then made to link districts untouched by roads. Many towns, isolated by jungle and mountain, requiring weeks of travel via sampan, ox-cart, or elephant, would, as a result, be closer to Bangkok, the principal commercial and shipping center.

It remained for the World War to spur the Siamese to develop their air force to its present standard. Immediately after the United States declared war on Germany, King Vajiravudh, now deceased, issued a proclamation declaring his country in a state of war with the Central Powers. Aware of the fact that Siam had already developed a large number of skilled aviators and mechanics, France requested that these airmen be dispatched to the front. Nearly 2,200 young men, as a result, went to France where they remained until the end of the war.

While at the front they were in intimate contact with every new development in aviation and when they returned to their country and rejoined the Royal Aeronautical Service, their experience became invaluable," we learn, reading on:

Plans were immediately made to expand the service. Improvements were effected in the main flying field at Don Muang, and new fields were laid out in strategic sections of the country, with the result that to-day there are fifteen well-equipped flying-fields staffed by experienced men and a similar number under construction. In addition, factories were built at Don Muang for the construction of planes, and a large force of

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men and women were trained in airplane building. To-day all parts of the plane, with the exception of instruments and engines, are built by the Siamese people from materials found in their own country. The shops are in full swing daily.

The most suitable type of plane for service in Siam, thus far, according to flying officials, has been the medium-sized plane of the Breguet type, with a 300-horse-power Hisso engine. With the ever-growing increase in airplane travel and extensive plans for commercial air routes between Siam and neighboring countries already well under way, officials are considering multi-engined planes.

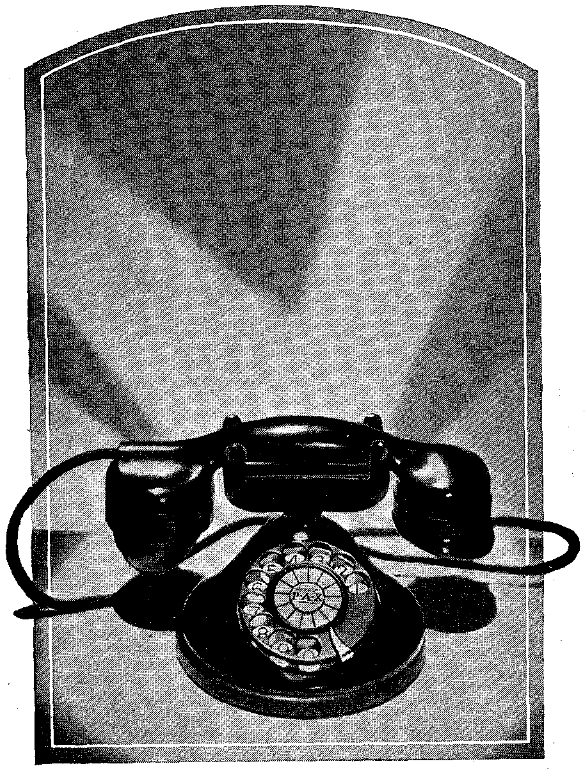
Routes are being laid out to connect Bangkok with Singapore and other important Malayan cities, as well as with Rangoon in Burmah and Saigon in Indo-China. Merchants of Bangkok are particularly anxious to see inaugurated an airline to Singapore to bring Bangkok closer to the main line of shipping to America and Europe, all of which touches at Singapore. The trip at present requires four days by boat and forty-eight hours by train.

The air-mail service now being operated by Holland, from Amsterdam to Batavia, with Bangkok as a link in the longest air-way traveled at the present time as a part of a regular route, has helped to stimulate the Siamese to a greater interest in aviation. The coming of the huge tri-engined Fokkers to Bangkok once a week, as they make their way to Batavia and return, is instilling into the Siamese a greater desire to bring their own air force to a high degree of efficiency.

The first experiment in Siam of aerial transport of mails took place between the capital and Chandaburi, a town in the southeastern part of the country, some 250 kilometers [approximately 155 miles] from Bangkok. The planes took just a little more than an hour to cover the distance, as compared to two days required by steamship to arrive at the same destination. Shortly afterward another route was opened between Bangkok and Korat, 250 kilometers. The planes reached their destination in an hour, whereas by train, which was then the fastest means of transportation, ten hours were required. To-day most of the country's principal cities have regular air-mail services. This particular phase has proved most popular with the people who have indicated their desire to support it with every possible assistance.

Probably no other country uses its air service for the promotion of public health and other humane measures as effectively as Siam. Due to the isolation of many towns and the lack of medical equipment, epidemics took great toll of life, until the value of airplanes in relieving such crises was demonstrated.

The most striking case wherein the utility of airplanes was shown for public-health work was when an epidemic occurred in Ubol, a province in the eastern part of the Kingdom. Medicines were completely exhausted, and the increase of cases grew too great for the inadequate number of physicians at hand. The governor telegraphed the health department at Bangkok that if immediate aid were not forthcoming, many would die. The health director telephoned the commandant at Don Muang, who promised to have six planes ready for the trip. A special train left Bangkok one half-hour later for the flying-field with four doctors and nurses and a complete supply of medical necessities. Within three hours physicians and nurses were busily engaged taking care of the sick.



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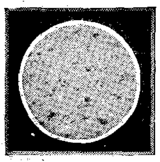
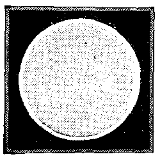


Ordinary Flat Finish White Paint



Barreled Sunlight Gloss Finish

These photographs of paint surfaces were made through a powerful microscope. The astonishing contrast clearly shows why Barreled Sunlight is so easy to keep clean. Smooth, unbroken and non-porous, it resists dirt and washes like tile.

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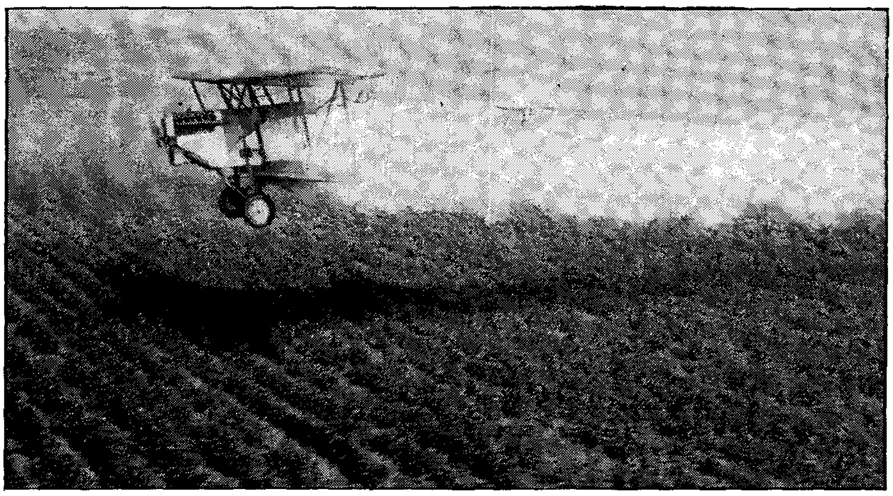
PLANT PROTECTION BY AIRPLANE

DUSTING cotton-fields from the air with poisonous clouds, to kill the boll-weevil—a method described some time ago in these columns, has now definitely proved its worth, we are told by S. R. Winters, writing under the above title in *Popular Aviation and Aeronautics* (Chicago). The airplane is used also, he informs us, to collect air-borne spores, in the investigation of plant diseases and to kill the larvæ of mosquitoes in the swamps where they breed. Writes Mr. Winters:



Photograph by courtesy of *Popular Aviation* (Chicago)

WHEN THE BUSY BOLL-WEEVIL GETS A JOLT THAT RUINS HIS APPETITE

The airplane flying over this Southern cotton-field is equipped with special apparatus for dusting the plants with insect-killing powder, as described in the article.

Scattering clouds of poisonous dust, the airplane is being underwritten as a form of insurance for agricultural crops against insect depredations and as a foe to mosquitoes and other pests that bother mankind. Down in the Cotton Belt of the South, the boll-weevil is subject to air attacks; the cotton-flea hopper is receiving dosages of sulfur from airplane; out in the Middle West the spores of wheat rust are being caught in airplane-traps; and at Quantico, Virginia—the headquarters of the Marines—Paris green is being sprayed, from sea-planes, onto mosquito-infested swamps.

It was seven years ago this August that the airplane was first introduced to the spectacular undertaking of spraying insect-killing dust on destructive pests. The Air Service of the United States Army, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station of Ohio, launched a sweeping air attack against a swarm of insects that was stripping a grove of catalpa trees of their foliage. The novel experiment was successful, and it at once suggested the possibility of employing the airplane for the control of insect pests. One year later the airplane was drafted against the encroachments of the boll-weevil. The insecticide, consisting of calcium arsenate, was dropt over the side of the airplane by hand or poured through an opening in the bottom. Later came the hand-crank hopper and, finally, the air-suction hopper, which distributes dust with an absence of human equation.

It is a far cry from the initial test flights in Louisiana in 1922 to the well-defined, officially approved cotton-dusting in 1928. The field laboratory at Tallulah, Louisiana, owned and operated by the Department of Agriculture, is composed of five buildings and, including the flying-field, covers about seven acres.

The flying personnel consists of two pilots, one mechanician, three machinists, and one general engineer. This field station, while primarily dedicated to studies in devising means for the effectual control of the cotton boll-weevil, is not restricted to the airplane as a combat method. The appropriation to be expended during the current year in making warfare on this pest amounts to $169,920. Of this sum, one-fourth will be utilized in experiments with aircraft.

The government experiments have answered, in the affirmative, three questions. Can the planes be operated over a cotton-field in such a manner that the field will be throughout subjected to the cloud of dust? Can the dust be forced down from the plane into the cotton-plants and be made to adhere to them in a quantity sufficient to control insects? Can dusting be done economically from the air?

The last question is answered with a proviso, namely, "The operation could be considered only as a community affair or for planters whose acreage would be large enough to justify purchasing more than one plane. Many districts in the South have now reached the point where the desirability of community weevil control can be seen."

The commercial cotton-duster may be hired by cotton-farmers whose crops are infested. The cotton-grower pays a stipulated figure for each acre dusted, and the cost to each farmer does not exceed that of ground methods of applying the poisonous dust.

The so-called air-suction hopper evolved from the crude method of dropping bags of insecticide over the side of an airplane. The poisonous dust is conveyed by a stream of air flowing down through the hopper, and collected by a funnel pointing forward over the plane wing. The amount of suction is proportional to the speed.

The records indicate that to treat cotton at the rate of six pounds per acre it is necessary for the plane to cover a swath 160 feet wide. Refinements and adjustments have been made in the hopper until it distributes insecticides in a fairly satisfactory manner—in fact, without this device, it is doubtful that cotton-dusting from airplane, in a uniform and sweeping way, would have been assured the success which has attended six years of effort.

J. L. Webb, associate entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, reports: "It is by far the most expeditious means of putting insecticide on cotton. An airplane can accomplish in one day what 100 of the best and most efficient ground machines could accomplish in the same time. Airplane dusting is a permanent agricultural project —it is here to stay!"

The Department, in its investigations to determine the distribution of spores which cause rust in wheat, sought the airplane, we are told, as the only suitable vehicle for exploring the upper air. A mechanical spore-trap with six compartments, each containing a slide, smeared with vaseline, was attached to the wing struts of an airplane and provided with a wire control, operated by the observer in the cockpit. We read:

> On one of the slides, exposed five minutes at an altitude of about two miles, 244 spores were trapt. "The results," concludes the Department, "indicate that large numbers of spores and pollen grain are carried several thousand feet above the surface of the earth during the growing season. It is conceivable that a local epidemic might occur in one locality as a result of the blowing in of spores from an infection center in another distant locality."
>
> Airplanes probably will be useful in studying the dissemination of many pathogenic fungi, and probably will aid in the solution of problems connected with the development of epidemics of plant diseases.

THE LITTLE INCOME AND THE BIG CAR

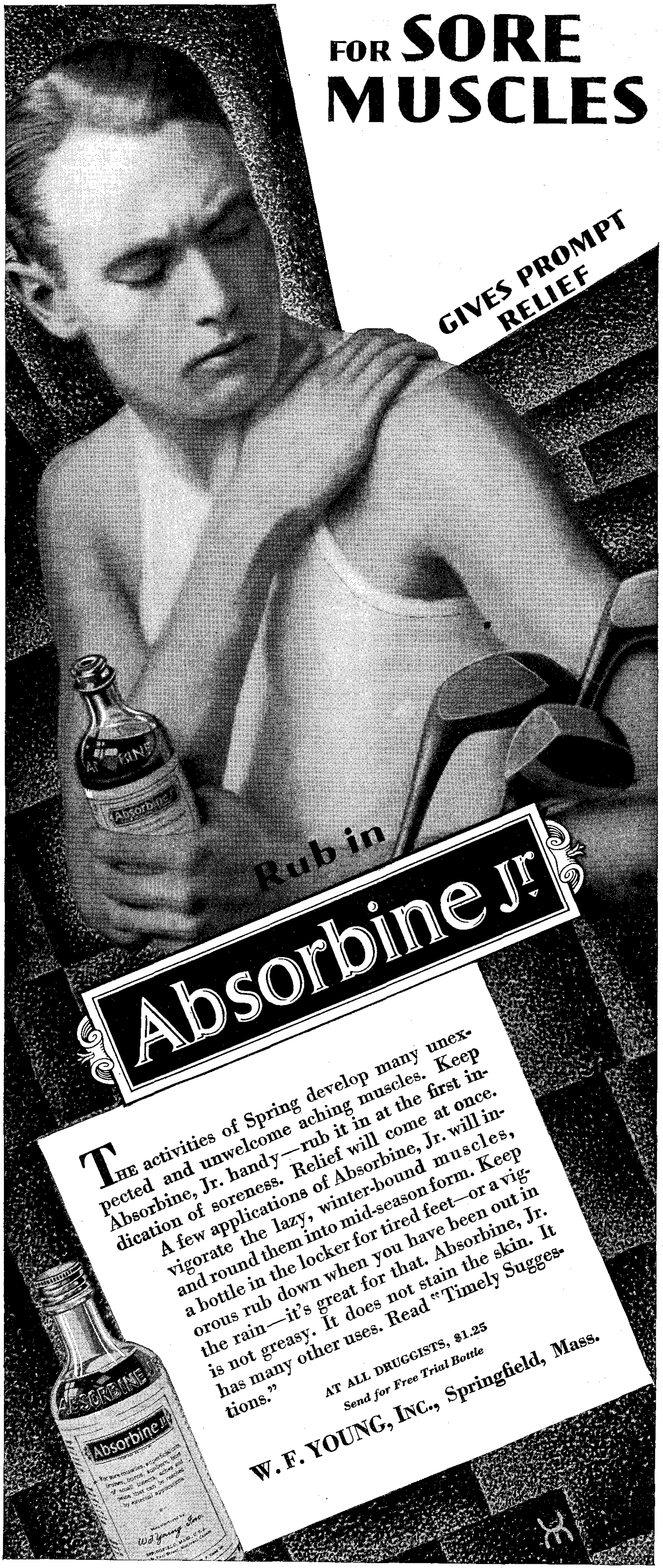
THE club was very exclusive, composed of rich men, but the driveway in its grounds was packed with parked automobiles of every size and make—and of every price, from the most expensive to the least.

"So you allow the attendants to park their cars here?" asked the visitor of the member.

"We'd like to, but we can't. These are members' cars," was the reply.

The poor man with his big, seven-passenger model, and the rich man with his "pint-size" popular-priced vehicle make one of motordom's current paradoxes, we learn from William Ullman in a copyrighted article for Ullman Feature Service. Reading on:

> It becomes more paradoxical all the time, as many view the situation in which it no longer is possible to gage the stature of a man's bank account by measuring the wheelbase of his automobile.
>
> The change is attributed by sales executives of motor-car companies to a variety of factors. It is one, needless to say, that they welcome.
>
> Two-car ownership, traffic congestion, the trend toward the acquisition of a second car or a strictly business car, the excellent value inherent in all cars from the smallest to the largest—these are among the factors that one of the most progressive sales leaders in the industry points out as explaining the mingling of the rich with cars of lower prices. The



THE activities of Spring develop many unexpected and unwelcome aching muscles. Keep Absorbine, Jr. handy—rub it in at the first indication of soreness. Relief will come at once. A few applications of Absorbine, Jr. will invigorate the lazy, winter-bound muscles, and round them into mid-season form. Keep a bottle in the locker for tired feet—or a vigorous rub down when you have been out in the rain—it's great for that. Absorbine, Jr. is not greasy. It does not stain the skin. It has many other uses. Read "Timely Suggestions."

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

splendid values offered in the used-car markets of every city and the desire of every one to own one of the best automobiles, he cites as explaining the phenomenon of the poor man and his large motor-car.

The contrast between the current situation and that prevailing in an earlier day in motordom is sharp and clear. Before the nation began to motorize itself to the extent of now making use of 24,500,000 automobiles, the size of a man's car gave a definite clue to his chattels. Then came the deluge of car buying, radical improvements in design, instalment purchasing, the dumping on the used-car market of values bordering on the sensational, and other conditions that scrambled the then familiar picture.

It is not to be inferred, statistics show, that the sale of higher-priced cars is being adversely affected by the present trend. As a matter of fact, the proportion of the market encompassed by popular priced cars has diminished slightly during the past two years. The reduction, of course, is so slight as to be relatively insignificant. The big, important fact, as the industry generally sees it, is that sales in all price classes have been accelerated and are likely to continue so.

The most accurate available figures dealing with the subject show that in 1928, four-cylinder-car sales accounted for 48.6 per cent. of the total as against 49.7 the year previous. Six-cylinder-car sales in 1928 were 47 per cent. as against 47.1 per cent. in 1927. The only gain actually registered was in the case of the eight-cylinder lines which jumped from 3.2 per cent. to 4.4 per cent. of the total.

The paradox thus becomes the more paradoxical, as many authorities view it, Mr. Ullman observes, continuing:

> Two-car ownership is a tremendously more important factor in the change than seems to be generally realized. While no actual figures are available, it is assumed in many quarters that more than a million families already are on a basis of two-automobile ownership.
>
> The number, which was nearly 800,000 two years ago, doubtless is increasing. One evidence of this, which also indicates that possession of two cars is not confined to the wealthy, is cited by real-estate dealers. Suburban homes, they point out, selling in the price range of $10,000 to $20,000, formerly could be built and sold if garage facilities for only one car were available. To-day a large proportion of prospective buyers place among their first requirements a two-car garage.
>
> Linked with the trend toward ownership of more than one car, which is breaking down the theory that a man's car reflects the size of his purse, is the change wrought in the design of lower-priced cars. Putting beauty into his product to an extent never before achieved, the maker of the popular-priced vehicle has brought it to a standard of appearance that fits it into the best company. A comparably important step has been taken in the enrichment of the performance and durability of the car.
>
> The small-car maker thus is in a position to assume the attitude which long has been the proud boast of one of the nation's finest motor manufacturers—that virtually every individual, regardless of

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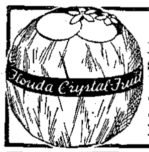

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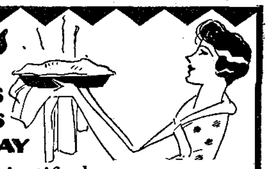

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his rank or station, is a prospect for the company's creations. This is the popular-priced car maker's attitude to-day. He does not indulge the futile hope that he can displace the luxury product from its stronghold. His purpose is rather merely to supplement the latter.

On his part, the large-car manufacturer is not afraid of losing prestige or sales. He, too, is satisfied to see the barrier to the broadest possible choice of cars eliminated.

There is an emphatic expression of the change to be found in literally hundreds of private driveways these days. The large car and the small car stand together. Each fulfills its specific function. There is little encroachment by the one upon the other's domain. Every motoring need solved! The industry is confident that the manner of solution is going to find thousands of converts yearly. It sees the saturation bogey receding, so its sales leaders declare.

The less affluent man's ownership of the large car, or, perhaps, two small ones "speaks volumes for the values of the troubled used-car market, in the opinion of most observers." Quoting further:

> If not actually glutted, this market always is full of appealing purchases of all sizes, and at a range of prices that will amaze the car-seeker not familiar with the bargains offered.
>
> It is here that a growing host gratify the perpetual desire for ownership of the best automobile that their limited means afford. Here, they know, is available a vast amount of unused transportation. It is transportation that boasts of comfort, of good appearance, of durability, of meritorious performance. It is inexpensive in initial cost, and it runs low in operation costs.
>
> It is in the used-car mart that many a motorist acquires his first larger car. He drives it away and, traversing the streets is not unlikely to meet its former owner—at the moment driving a small, inexpensive car.
>
> The barriers have fallen. The wealthy man has discovered the advantages of smaller cars; the virtues of the large used car, as well as the small one, have become clear to the less affluent buyer.
>
> Thus, the motor-car manufacturer to-day may and does aim for a larger market regardless of the price tier his product occupies. He is satisfied and so is the motor-car buyer.

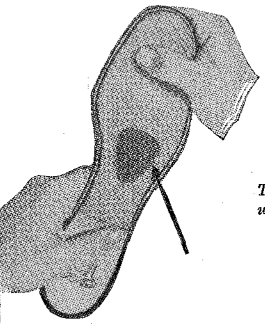
Where He Gets Off.—*The Post* is privileged to print the following communication to Mr. L. L. Hines:

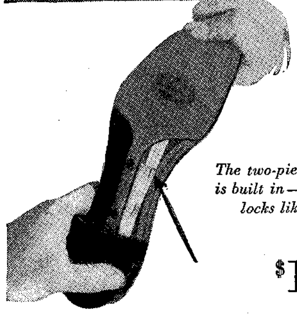
"*Dear Mester Hines:* I got your letter about what I owe you. Now be pachent. I aint forgot you. Pleez wait. Whun some fools pay me I pay you. If this was judgment day and you wus no more prepared to meet your Master as I am to meet your account, you sure would have to go to hell. Trusting you will do this. I am yours truly."—*Benkelman* (*Neb.*) *Post.*

Getting the Breaks.—From the bedroom of the twin boys came the mingled sounds of loud weeping and hearty laughter, so father went up to investigate.

"What's the matter up there?" he inquired.

The joyous twin indicated his weeping brother. "Nothing," he chuckled, "only nurse has given Alexander two baths and hasn't given me any."—*Epworth Herald.*





Top view of insole showing where raised point of support braces the forward arch.

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WHEN *a Life* depended upon *a Seal*

IN days of old, when a short journey became a perilous adventure unless the traveller was well-attended by a body of armed men, the king's messenger could fare forth with a feeling of inviolate security. The boldest robber baron would quail from attacking one whose errand was to carry the king's message, authenticated by the king's seal. The seal served as a guarantee of safe-conduct.

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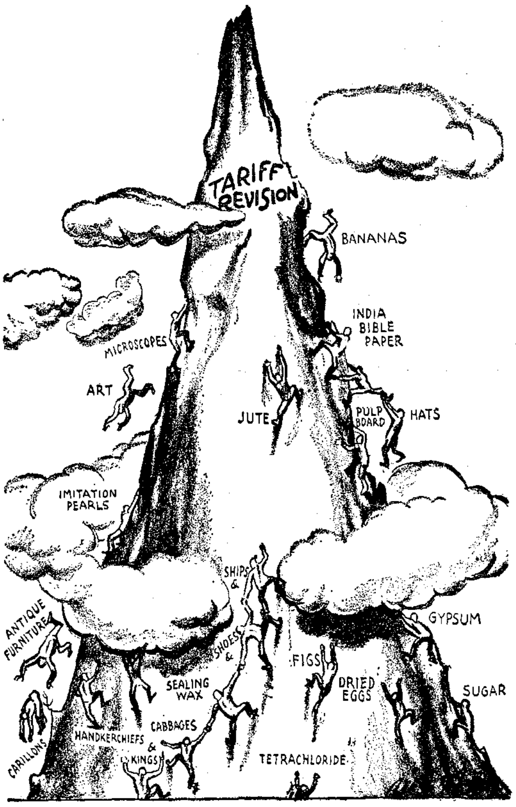
WHY THE TARIFF IS TOUCHY

NOW that Congress is at work on the tariff, the proceedings at Washington are naturally of deep interest to business men. Tariff rates, says the writer of an Ernst and Ernst bulletin, may seem simple, but as a matter of fact they draw in their train an extremely complicated and much elongated series of economic consequences, "because of the close interdependence of scores of lines of business on each other." That is, "a result beneficial to one causes new difficulties to another, which reacts on a third and a fourth and a fifth and finally back on the first, so that the benefits to the first are partially or wholly nullified." The writer for this accounting firm does not pass judgment on tariff protection one way or another, but merely wants to point out the difficulty of "balancing" tariff schedules and to show the reason why tariff making is such a touchy proposition. Looking over the situation he finds these points evident:

> That the interrelation and interdependence of business activities are closer and multilateral to a greater extent to-day than ever before.
>
> That a single industry, without regard to others, may well deserve additional protection, yet be deprived of it in view of the consequences on other industry.
>
> That the tariff interests of producers or tradesmen in the same line are often conflicting, on account of differences of product or location or transportation facilities; consequently that the nation is anything but an economic unit.
>
> That competition is keen not only between domestic and foreign producers of the same article, but between one product and another which may be substituted for it if domestic prices are raised by the artificial barrier of tariff.

Without drawing any conclusions about the merit of the tariff proposals involved, the writer goes on to cite a few examples illustrating the points thus raised. He begins:

> Take hides, leather, shoes and leather goods. Hides are now admitted free, but live-stock interests want a tariff. If this is granted, then leather should have a compensatory duty to equal the amount by which the price of hides to the tanner is increased by the duty on hides. Shoes, which are now admitted free of duty, should have a compensatory duty to cover the increased cost of leather, and the increased retail price of shoes has been estimated at 30 cents per pair if the duty on hides were 15 per cent., or only one-third the amount asked for hides. The train of effects runs on to saddles (used by live-stock producers), luggage, and other leather articles. Furthermore, shoe manufacturers claim that an upward-price movement would influence consumers to use shoes with rubber and fabric soles, which are a leather substitute, and thereby might actually diminish consumption of shoes and leather, thus reacting against the producers of these commodities back along the line.
>
> Take men's clothing. There is a proposition for raising the duty on wool, which suggests a compensatory increase of duty on woolen textiles, causing higher costs of men's suits, which means, according to clothing manufacturers, a tendency on the part of men to buy fewer clothes. In fact, the popularity of two-pants suits is said by some to be traceable to higher prices of wool and woolen goods resulting from previous tariff measures.



ALPINE CLIMBING IN WASHINGTON

—Rose in the Boston *Herald*.

> Take tobacco, to show conflicting interests within an industry. Connecticut growers of Sumatra tobacco used for wrappers on nickel cigars (which still form the great bulk of the cigar business) have quite a proper case for higher protection against importers. Yet nickel-cigar manufacturers claim their margin is so close, and the trade would be so seriously affected by price increase to an odd six cents, that a higher wrapper cost would diminish their volume. Consequently, Ohio and Wisconsin growers of filler tobacco, which is used in five-cent cigars, protest vehemently against tariff on wrappers.

Consider long-staple cotton, grown in the Mississippi Delta and the southwest, the successor of the aristocratic Sea Island cotton which the boll-weevil ruined. This new long staple cotton is a rather unsatisfactory substitute for the fine Sea Island cotton in sewing thread, and for the cord fabric of automobile tires. Its growers have made a good case for tariff protection. Yet tire and thread manufacturers complain that they can not substitute this domestic product entirely for the finer article imported from Egypt, that their costs would be raised, that this would help English manufacturers of cotton thread, tire fabrics and tires.

Take a seemingly insignificant article used in the manufacture of craft paper for wrapping and boards—salt cake, now on the free list, mainly imported, but produced also in Louisiana. The producers of salt cake have a food case, and need protection. Yet craft-paper manufacturers claim that if they are compelled to pay more for salt cake, this would seriously disturb craft-paper mills on the Atlantic seaboard, and encourage paper imports from Scandinavia and Canada. They would want a higher duty on their paper to compensate for the duty on salt cake.

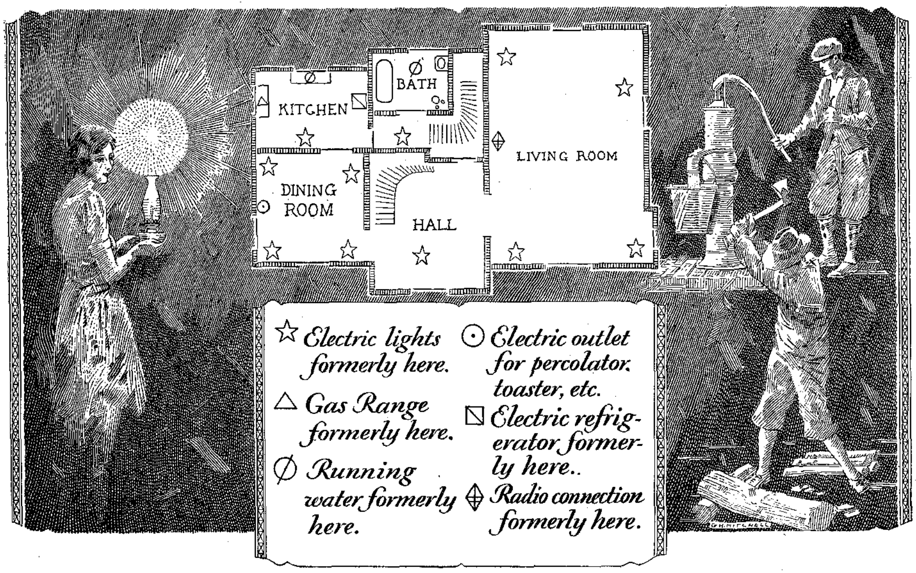
Turn to potatoes. Maine growers have had a hard time and want protection against imports from Prince Edward's Island. Yet potato growers of the Virginia region protest, because they use Maine and Canadian potatoes for seed purposes, and if seed potatoes were exempted from the higher tariff, then no protection would be afforded the Maine farmers. Thus one potato section is arrayed against another.

Peanuts have their tariff opposition. Virginia grows big peanuts, and has competition from China, so growers want more protection. Here enter candy manufacturers to object.

GETTING RICH BY GOING BROKE

THE high crime of piracy "has left a foundling child on the doorstep of American business," and a writer in the Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram* informs us that, tho "not so dashing as his sire, not so bold," he is "quite as bad in his way." By name Credit Fraud, he swindles manufacturers and retailers out of $500,000,000 worth of goods every year—or so, at all events, declare numerous editors, borrowing their figures, it would seem, from an article contributed to *The Nation's Business*, (Washington, D. C.,) by Dr. Stephen I. Miller, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men. As Dr. Miller tells us, the gentle art of "getting rich by going broke" has its veteran practitioners, with veteran experts to assist them before, during, and after a "crooked bust." More specifically—

> There are shrewd, high-priced lawyers, who grow fat as the legal champions of credit crooks. Their services are by no means confined to defending accused felons in the courts. They advise and assist in planning crimes. There are bankruptcy engineers experienced in the fraudulent obtaining of credit, in the buying and disposal of each leading line of merchandise. There are fences, cash buyers of credit merchandise, grown rich by dealing in the produce of credit thefts by dishonest retailers. Their system of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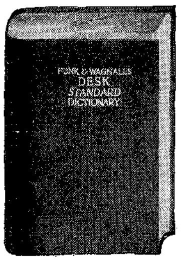

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

distribution is thoroughly organized, their source of supply fairly constant and dependable.

The extent and efficiency of the systematic plundering is illustrated by a few of the typical methods used: Fence A, hearing that Merchant B is in financial difficulties, lays his plans with Lawyer C and approaches the merchant with a proposition. "It isn't generally known," he says, "that you are on the ragged edge. Your credit is still good. Let me handle this bankruptcy, and we will both make money.

"I will send you an expert who knows what to buy and how to cover up disposal of the goods. Some of the stuff we will leave in stock to allay suspicion. Most of it will be sent to me by circuitous routes. When we are ready for the bust, Lawyer C will file a petition against you as my attorney, on the basis of an assignment. He will then be appointed attorney for the receiver, and will manage the settlement of the business to our mutual advantage. Naturally we will then split the proceeds."

The plan is launched, and manufacturers in Oshkosh, Battle Creek, Peoria, and Nashville, wholesalers in New York, Dallas, Chicago and Atlanta—perhaps 200 in all—are defrauded.

They may lose, in the aggregate, anywhere from $15,000 to $150,000.

Citing another example of fraud tactics, Dr. Miller outlines a racket thus conceived:

> Fence A arranges to back Bankruptcy Expert B in a fraud operation in another town. He advances money which is deposited in a bank to the credit of the store established by the crook. The money, of course, is withdrawn after it has been used to establish a credit rating. Goods are bought steadily as long as manufacturers and wholesalers are disposed to extend credit, and are promptly turned over to the fence.
>
> The crook, who has operated under an assumed name, disappears when he feels that creditors are getting suspicious. The individual creditors, finding no assets to levy against, may simply mark the account off their books as a bad debt, without the formality of a bankruptcy proceeding. Recently, the cooperation of creditors through adjustment bureaus, and the interchange of credit information between firms, has severely handicapped this fraud scheme.

Still another type of credit fraud is the "similar name racket," where "the crooks operate under a firm name similar to, or identical with, that of a well-rated concern." Reading on—

> Goods are bought on credit from out-of-town dealers, who suppose that they are selling to the established house. In working this scheme, the crooks usually employ hit-and-run tactics, buying large quantities of goods in a short time, disposing of them at cut prices to a fence, and disappearing before suspicions are aroused. As a variation, crooks sometimes buy outright a firm with a reputation for prompt payment, and defraud manufacturers and wholesalers before the change in ownership becomes known.

Scores of newspapers, the country over, discuss the situation, emphasizing especially the far-reaching consequences of fraud. For example, we find the Atlanta *Journal* among the many dailies careful to point out that the manufacturers and wholesalers are not the only victims when a credit crime is perpetrated. After quoting a local economist as saying, "There is another loss, the one suffered by the legitimate merchant attempting to do a profitable business in a community flooded with bankrupt merchandise," the editor adds: "In the last analysis the people—the ultimate consumers—are the chief sufferers." Accordingly, the Boston *Post* declares:

> The people at large are benefited indirectly by the capture of every credit crook that is made. If they thoroughly understood it they would cheer every time one of them is sent to the penitentiary.

Four years ago, says the Boston *News Bureau,* "the National Association of Credit Men raised a fund of $1,400,000 to set up a credit-protection department," and now it has a record of 2,493 cases, 1,481 indictments, and 632 convictions." The number of indictments and convictions seems "imposing" to the Providence *Journal.* So encouraging, indeed, are the results thus far obtained, that the Credit Men are planning to invest an additional $1,750,000 in credit protection, for, according to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce,* "there has been a 12-per-cent. decrease in the number of fraudulent bankruptcies within the past two years."

DEAR MONEY AND THE SMALL INVESTOR

A CERTAIN woman has $5,000 to invest. It is at present in the savings bank. She has heard so much about the fortunes made in the stock market that she feels it is not just to her six-year-old daughter, for whom the money is put away, to leave it there. So she writes to Mr. George T. Hughes, a market and investment analyst, and asks him to suggest some stocks into which she could put this money so as to increase the income and build up the principal. In fact, she lists half a dozen of the best and solidest common stocks on the market. Would Mr. Hughes be willing to put his O. K. on any of these? This woman has been waiting for some time for a "break" in the stock market. Mr. Hughes tells the story in one of his financial dispatches for the Consolidated Press, and admits frankly that he didn't find the questions easy to answer. "It might easily be," he says, "that if she bought any or all the stocks she named, in ten years' time her capital would be multiplied several times; I do not know, nor does anybody else, whether that would be the case. But it would be perfectly possible." However, Mr. Hughes did give a thought to money rates, and so what he told her "was to wait until in a weekly commercial publication, to which she had access, she could read in

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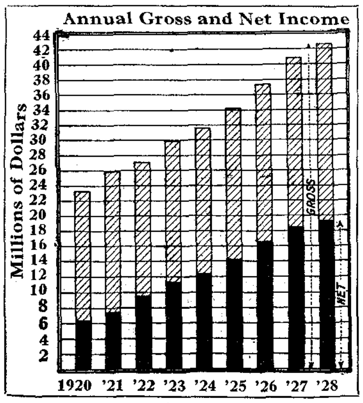

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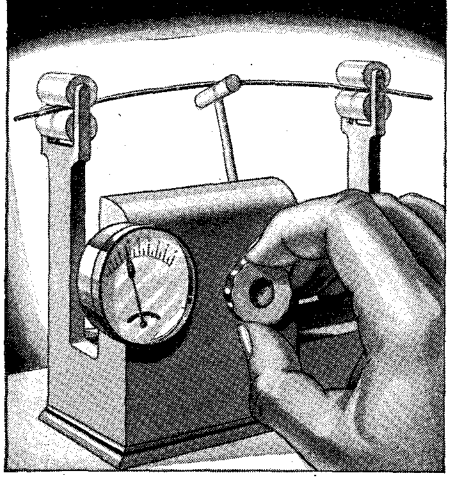

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

the summary of financial conditions it regularly prints a statement that not only call money but rates on all other collateral loans were at 6 per cent. or under." Then, she was asked to write again. The week Mr. Hughes received the inquiry "the item in question read 8 per cent. for all these different kinds of loans." The most important condition now governing the investment market is the money rate, we are told; "until that returns more nearly to normal purchase of common stocks for permanent holding will be postponed." In the meantime, Mr. Hughes advises his inquirer to keep her fund intact in the savings bank.

Now "why is it that an abnormally high money rate is an indication that new investment commitments can profitably be postponed?" Mr. Hughes answers as follows:

> It is true that in times of high money, securities on which the return is fixt—bonds and preferred stocks—are deprest in market price, give a higher yield and so are more attractive. And yet experience shows that such securities do not recover immediately upon the reaction in interest rates. There is never any hurry about buying them. They have little speculative appeal, and investors do not rush into the market the minute money declines.
>
> Recovery in a deprest bond and preferred stock market is not a matter of days or weeks but of months. The case is even stronger when we come to common stocks. Certainly that is true to-day when the only reason that money is high is the large amount absorbed in collateral loans made for speculative purposes.
>
> Whatever may be their intrinsic worth, stocks have been bought for a long time now with borrowed money, and borrowed in such large amounts that the charge for the accommodation has been forced higher than at any time in nine years. Eventually this situation must right itself, and, when it does, stocks will sell lower. That being the case, money rates become a sort of investment index to be watched by those who have money they want really to invest and not to use in speculation.
>
> Perhaps immediate income may be sacrificed by keeping funds in the savings bank, altho even that is not sure when the current price-level for high-grade common stocks is taken into account, but this course is likely to pay in the long run.

Birth of Discovery.—Now comes a scientist and says it is not impossible that men may walk on air the same as they do on the ground. He is a young scientist, probably, who has just proposed to the only girl, and been accepted.—*Detroit News.*

Cross-Eyed Problem.—"Ah, good mornin', Mrs. Hennessy; an' how is everything?"

"Sure, an' I'm having one grand time betwixt me husband an' the kitchen fire. If I keep me eye on one, the other is sure to go out."—*Vancouver Province.*

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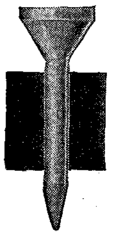

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CURRENT ▾ EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 10.—A Mexican aviation company's airplane, bound from Mexico City to Brownsville, Texas, crashes at Tampico, killing five persons.

The British Government warmly endorses the appointment of former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes as United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

April 11.—The Australian airplane *Southern Cross*, which had been lost in the wilderness of northwest Australia, is reported found, with all its crew alive and well. Lieutenant Keith Anderson, one of the searchers, is missing.

The German Cabinet decides against admitting to Germany Leon Trotzky, former Soviet War Commissar, who is now in exile in Constantinople.

April 12.—King Alexander of Jugoslavia retires Gen. P. Pesitch, Chief of the General Staff, and other high military officers, and appoints Gen. Milan Milanovitch as Chief of Staff.

April 13.—The rebels in Sonora are reported to have offered to surrender, provided that the lives of General Leopoldo Rabatte and the officers under him are spared, to which President Portes Gil is said to have replied that he would consider the offer if it were unconditional, and the leaders agree to stand trial.

The Chinese Nationalist Government asks the Japanese Government to delay withdrawing from Shantung pending the arrival of Chinese troops to take over the area.

April 14.—Gens. Francisco Borquez and J. Gonzalo Escobar deny that Gen. Leopoldo Rabatte is negotiating for the surrender of the rebels in Sonora.

April 15.—The British Government's budget, presented by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimates the revenues for the coming year at $4,133,000,000, with expenditures at $4,112,000,000, leaving a prospective surplus of $21,000,000. The tax on tea, which has been in effect since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is abolished.

The Chinese Nationalist flag is hoisted over Tsing-tao, and Chinese troops are scheduled to enter Tsinan-fu, capital of Shantung, just prior to the withdrawal of the Japanese troops.

April 16.—Northern Sonora is reported returning to peaceful commercial pursuits, altho warlike preparations are still being made by rebel troops.

Heavy fighting is reported on the upper Yangtze Kiang River between Wuhan rebels and loyal Nanking troops.

DOMESTIC

April 10.—The Diplomatic Corps announces that it will accord Mrs. Dolly Curtis Gann, sister of Vice-President Curtis, designated by him as his "official hostess," the precedence due to the wife of a Vice-President of the United States until it can obtain some definite ruling on the point from a constituted American authority.

Former President Coolidge accepts nomination as a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company.

April 11.—Six counties in northern Arkansas count fifty-three dead, more than 200 injured and property damage estimated at from $250,000 to $2,000,000 as the toll of a tornado.

The Louisiana House of Representatives impeaches Gov. Huey P. Long for alleged attempts to bribe legislators.

April 13.—The body of Myron T. Herrick, late Ambassador to France, arrives in New York on board the French cruiser *Tourville*, on its way to Cleveland, and is received with military honors.

Dr. James H. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, orders an investigation of the grape-juice industry in California, to determine, it is said, how much, if any, of the wine of the grape goes into bootleg channels.

Former United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, dies suddenly in the District Court in Sherman, Texas. He was sixty-five.

April 14.—The export trade of the United States in 1928 totaled $5,129,000,000, according to figures given out by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

April 15.—Congress assembles in extra session to take up the problems of farm-relief and tariff revision.

April 16.—In his message to the special session of Congress, President Hoover stresses that tariff revision should be "limited," and that government aid to the farmers should be administered chiefly by the farmers themselves through marketing organizations owned and conducted by them.

The Senate confirms the nominations of Charles G. Dawes to be Ambassador to Great Britain and former Gov. Joseph M. Dixon of Montana to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

With but one dissenting vote, the Daughters of the American Revolution sustain the ruling of the national board expelling Mrs. Helen Tufts Bailie of Cambridge, Massachusetts, for having criticized publicly the circulation among the Daughters of so-called blacklists of prominent men and women.

Ye Y's Farmer HayC'd.—

There is a farmer who is Y's
  Enough to take his E's,
And study nature with his I's,
  And think of what he C's.

He hears the clatter of the J's
  As they each other T's;
And see that when a tree D K's
  It makes a home for B's.

A pair of oxen he will U's,
  With many "Haws and G's,"
And their mistakes will be X Q's,
  While plowing for his P's.

In raising crops he all X L's,
  And therefore little O's;
And when he hoes his soil by spells
  He also soils his hoes.

—*The Pathfinder.*

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De Soto Standard....8; Red Head	14
Diana	2
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Durant 55 and 65....4; Model 75	14
Elcar (to '28)....6; (from '28)	4
Erksine (to '29)....3; (1929)	4
Essex	9
Falcon	1
Ford, Model A	3X
Ford, Model T	XLong
Franklin to Ser. 12	AF-53
Franklin Ser. 12-B	9
Gardner	1
Graham-Paige, 835	8
Graham-Paige, all others	3
Hudson (from '21)	9
Hupmobile "4"....2; "8" (to '28)	2
Hupmobile Century "8"....8; "6"	3
Jordan....8; Model JE....8; all others	4
La Salle	2
Lincoln (to '28)....4; (from '28)	3
Lincoln Turbo Hd.	3
Locomobile (to '28)	2
Locomobile (from '28)	8
Marmon 75 and 68....4; 78	1
Moon 8-80....8; all others	2
Nash Big and Special "6"....6; Light "6"	4
Nash New Ser. 400 Sp. and Adv. "6"	15
Nash New Ser. 400 Standard "6"	8
Oakland (from '24)	3
Oldsmobile (to '27)....6; (1927)	4
Oldsmobile ....6; Model F	8
Overland "4"....7; "6"	2
Packard (to '26)....2; (from '26)	3
Paige	4
Peerless "81"....8; all others	4
Pierce-Arrow	2
Plymouth	2
Pontiac	3
Reo (to '27)....7; Flying Cloud (to '28)	1
Reo Flying Cloud ('28)....8; Wolverine (to '28)....1; Wolverine ('28)	8
Rolls-Royce, Model 40-50	8
Rolls-Royce, Model 40-65	9
Star "4"....3; "6"	4
Stearns-Knight	1
Studebaker Dictator (to '29)....1; 1929	4
Studebaker Commander (to '29)	3
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Big "6"	3
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Jed—"Terrible—I've lost my wife's address."—*Judge.*

Congenial Role.—College Boy—"Do you pet?"

The Girl—"Sure—animals."

College Boy—"Go ahead then; I'll be the goat."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Lazy Human Grasshopper.—Doug Fairbanks will fly in an airplane over the contending armies of Mexico. What's the matter? Is Doug getting all stiff and rheumatic so he can't jump any more?—*Detroit News.*

Out of Luck.—Willie Mosquito — "A man clapped his hands at Daddy."

Mother Mosquito—"What if he did, pet?"

Willie Mosquito — "Yes, but Dad was in between them."—*Smith's Weekly* (*Sydney*).

Leading a Better Life.—Opening a family Bible, a Minneapolis man found a $100 note seventy-five years old, and still worth its face value. Thus encouraged, I imagine a lot of people will open their family Bibles at least once every seventy-five years, just on a chance.—*Elmer C. Adams in the Detroit News.*

Turn on the Faucet.—A couple of oranges were talking it over at one of those soft-drink stands.

"Don't you wish you was as big as me?" asked the first.

"Aw, gwan, you ain't so big!" scoffed the second. "I bet you won't make twelve gallons more orangeade than I will!"—*American Legion Monthly.*

Helenus of a New Troy.—

The towers of Ilium were accounted high,
But Woolworth taught the world to scrape
the sky;
And though New York may rear yet
taller tops,
His was the face that launched a thousand
shops.

—*Punch* (*London*).

Proposal Etiquette.—

Dear Ophelia Pulse:

When proposing to a girl is it the proper thing to kneel in front of her? Is it good etiquette to bite her knee if she refuses the proposal?

Lockjaw.

Answer: I can not find any adequate treatment of your problem in Emily Post. However, I would advise against marriage. Evidently you are not earning enough to feed both yourself and a wife.

Ophelia Pulse.

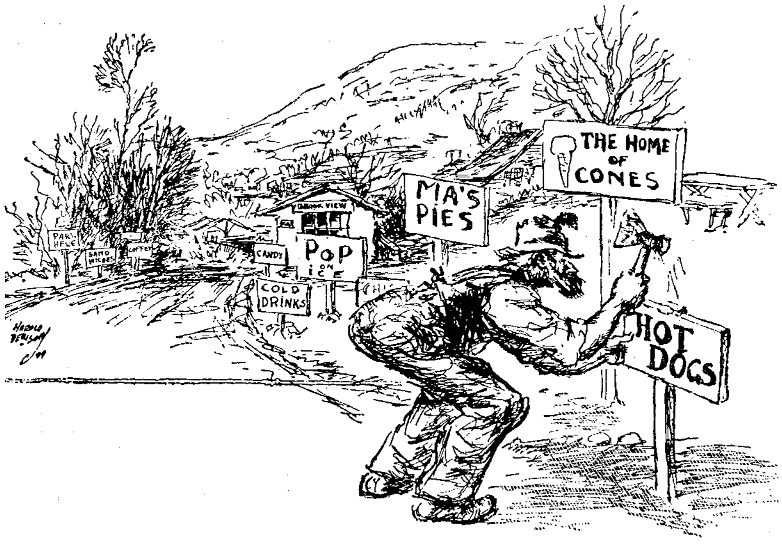
—*Boston Herald.*

We Use Eggs.—Now you take Mr. Hoover's Favorite Breakfast Omelet. That's a ham omelet, that I make right out of my head, and it's different from the way most people make ham omelets.—*Collier's.*

Call an Ambulance.—"Yes, old Cedric is a dumb cluck, all right; but no wonder. Look at his parents."

"What's the matter with his old folks?"

"Well, the dean wrote to them telling them that their son had 16 cuts, and in the next mail Cedric got a roll of gauze and a can of adhesive tape."—*Judge.*



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THE FARMER DOES HIS SPRING PLANTING

—*Life.*

Joined the Idle Rich.—"Why such a hurry?"

"I have a terrible lot of work to do and nobody to help me."

"What about the little girl you used to have in the office?"

"She is not able to work any more."

"How is that?"

"She is married now."

"Really? To whom?"

"To me."—*Hummel* (*Hamburg*).

Within the Reach of All.—A clergyman, anxious to introduce some new hymn-books, directed the clerk to give out a notice in church in regard to them immediately after the sermon. The clerk, however, had a notice of his own to give with reference to the baptism of infants. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon he announced, "All those who have children they wished baptized, please send in their names at once." The clergyman, who was deaf, supposing that the clerk was giving out the hymn-book notice, immediately arose and said: "And I want to say for the benefit of those who haven't any, that they may be obtained from me any day between three and four o'clock, the ordinary little ones at fifteen cents, and the special ones with red backs at twenty-five cents each." — *Journal of American Medical Association.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Ker-Splash!—Burlingame bent over the paper. His eyes, filled with tears, dropped on the desk.—*Washington Post.*

He'd Be the Berries.—Wanted—Good gentle horse for cultivating berries. Must be reasonable.—*Watsonville* (*Cal.*) *paper.*

Latest Improvement.—

All new things in facial and scalp treatments
EVEN PAINLESS EYE
PLUCKING

—*Ad in a Towanda* (*Pa.*) *paper.*

Papa's Rights.—The Rockefeller gift, it was announced, will be used to build the paternity hospital building.—*New York Times.*

And Blow Her Horn?—Wanted — Man for gardening, also to take charge of a cow who can sing in the choir and play the organ. — *Westmont* (*Ill.*) *paper.*

Believe It or Not.—Mrs. Stork, the visiting nurse of the Thompson House Hospital, attended Mrs. ——. The child weighed ten pounds.—*Rhinehart* (*N. Y.*) *Gazette.*

Lasting Impression.—Probably the most terrific hail-storm in history was that which swept across France and Belgium and into Germany on a very hot day—July 13, 1778. The natives still remember it, after a century and a half.—*Boston Globe.*

Second Might Win the First.—COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS MAN OR family washings to take home.—*Ad in the Hartford Times.*

Vanishing Upholstery.—

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
WIDOW MOVES AWAY, MUST SELL

—*Ad in the San Diego Union.*

Extra Special.—

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY
OPENING DAY
10 qt. Gallon Pails 10c

—*Ad in a Bloomington* (*Ind.*) *paper.*

Romance Still Lives.—WANTED BY A BACHELOR OF middle age, to correspond with lady or widow of same age, with idea in mind of entering poultry business.—*Ad in a Montana paper.*

Financial Wizardry.—

INCOME RETURNS
EXCEED ESTIMATES
Mellon Feels There Will not Only be
Deficit for 1929 but Also Surplus

—*Corning* (*N. Y.*) *paper.*